The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PHILLIPS—July 17th, at Kateville, Malabar Hill, Naomi, the wife of J. F. Phillips, Esq., aged 34 years and 6 months.

SMITH—July 18th, at the European General Hospital, of Cholera, John Smith, late seaman ship *Western Empire*, aged 25 years.

EADES—July 18th, at the European General Hospital, of Chronic Dysentry, Charles Eades, late seaman ship *Cospatrick*, aged 25 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

HICKIE—At Agra, on the 7th instant, Mrs. C. Hickie, of a daughter.

WEBB—At Blarney Lodge, Simla, on the 9th instant, the wife of Mr. John Webb, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FISHER—GORE—At Saugor, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. J. A. Gavin, V. C. Fisher, Esq. R. A., to Madeleine, second daughter of Major A. Knox Gore, 29th Madras Native Infantry.

DEATH.

TWIBILL—At Delhi, on the 7th instant, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Captain Twibill, Paymaster 38th Regiment.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

Bombay, 13th July 1864.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 10th August, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Greig, will be despatched on the 1st August at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam—also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[redacted]VERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

ct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immedi-
after the arrival of the Bombay Mails and Passengers from Suez. The dis-
n Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter
ween Alexandria and Marseilles and is much
e, it being a coasting trip full of variety of
ery from the Island of Candia to the port of
passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the
loy on this line their best Steamers, built
this service, and with special reference to
tion and comfort of Passengers, with an ex-
on on board each vessel. At Trieste the
gland has an extensive choice of picturesque
routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to
at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Famalies, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(To sail about 22nd instant.)

THE well known and favorite Ship ROBERT SMALL, Captain Darke, has two commodious Cabins available, offering a desirable opportunity for Passengers

FOR CALCUTTA WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE fine A. 1 Iron Clipper Ship "KING ARTHUR." For freight or passage, apply to Captain Marshall, at Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee, Forbes Street.

Bombay, 15th July 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

(Calling at Narakel near Cochin.)

THE first-class British Ship KRISHNA, 572 Tons, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 15th July 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

(To sail early in August.)

THE Frigate-built fast sailing Ship SOUTHAMPTON, 972 Tons register, C. R. Limstrong, Commander, is ready to receive general Cargo, and has excellent accommodation for both Cabin and Steerage Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Limstrong on board, or to

MACNEE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

FOR CALCUTTA WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE New A. 1 for 14 years Clipper Ship "THE SIR JAMSETJEE FAMILY," J. H. Wilson, Commander. For Freight or Passage apply to

Messrs. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bark JOHANNA to be here-after called the JOHN RENTON, 469 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.—The fine Ship H. C. KIDSTONE, 1,444 Tons register, built at New Glasgow, North America, of Hecmatac and Pitch Pine in the year 1852.

While in Calcutta last September she was opened out and underwent extensive repairs, thoroughly caulked, newly metalled over patent felt, under the superintendence of the Surveyor to Lloyd's. She is now in first-rate order, and intending purchasers would do well to inspect her.

Certificates of repairs will be shown and any information given respecting price, &c. by the undersigned.

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods ex ships *Dhuleep Singh* and *Morayshire*, consigned to order, landed and warehoused at the Elphinstone Bunder, are requested to take delivery forthwith as the matter of Warehouse rent is necessarily heavy.

Bombay, 11th July 1864. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER SHIP "MORAYSHIRE," FROM LONDON.—It is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the Ship is being materially delayed for want of Boats, all Goods for which boats are not alongside as they come to hand, are being landed at the most convenient Bunders, on account and risk of the concerned, and will be retained until payment of such expenses as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 11th July 1864. Agents Ship *Morayshire*.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, Geo. Ditchburn, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Euretta*, Captain Jewson, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain Jewson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders, accompanied with Bill of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Jewson and Owners.

Bombay, 9th July 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship "REMINGTON," Fowler, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Fowler will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

NOTICE.—To the Consignees of Cargo per Ship *King Arthur*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats immediately for their Goods, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

N. B. The following Goods is ready on hand since last four days:—

700 Bags Rice. Mark A. B. C.
No. 1 2 2
Shipped by John Elliot & Co.
500 Bags Rice. Mark G. M.
Shipped by Canjee Topun.

THE "AGINCOURT" having a full Poop in which no Cargo will be stowed, offers spacious accommodations for Passengers, and carrying a Stewardess, is a good opportunity for Families wishing to proceed to Liverpool the first week in July. Apply to Captain Penrice on board, or to

LYON, BROTHERS & Co., Consignees.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—FOR SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PRICKLY HEAT.—To those who suffer from Prickly Heat and Eruptions on the Skin, use Osborne and Company's Petroline Soaps prepared from the pure Barbadoes Petroleum; a most certain remedy, and most extensively used in all tropical climates; it is particularly recommended to Ladies with tender skins, and also for the Nursery, being the mildest and most cleansing Soap for Children.

The genuine has the address of the makers on each packet viz., Osborne, Bauer and Cheesman; 19 Golden Square, London. Sold by TREACHER & Co; Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BANK OF INDIA.—At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders held within the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., the following Resolutions passed at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last, were unanimously confirmed:—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 21st June 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

With reference to the above, Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders are required to send in their Certificates and Receipts on or after the 27th instant, in order that the said change may be effected.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Capital, £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares.—Messrs. Leckie & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private [illegible] and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Incorporated under "The Companies' Act, 1862," with Limited Liability.

Capital—£1,000,000, in 20,000 Shares of £50 each. (With power to increase).

FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES,
UPON WHICH THE FIRST CALL OF £5 PER SHARE ALREADY PAID UP.

THE object of this Company is to promote Financial, Commercial, and Industrial enterprise in India and the East by the application of English Capital.

The Corporation will act as General Financial Agents, will make advances on approved Securities, and will promote the development of the internal resources of the country by assisting in the establishment of sound industrial undertakings and enterprises. The Corporation will also undertake on Commission the Investment of Funds placed in its hands, either in the purchase of property, or in lending it out on mortgage, and other securities. It will receive deposits at rates to be agreed upon; and it will take powers to issue Bonds or Obligations on the Security of its Mortgages and Subscribed Capital.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th July 1864. Agents.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK COMPAY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the period for paying up the Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share is extended from the 20th instant until the 31st August next, after which date Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged upon the unpaid Calls, and the Shares become liable to forfeiture. The Call to be paid into the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

युनाईटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी (लिमीटेड.)

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાએલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 50 per Share will be payable at this Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before the 3rd August 1864, and that Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid by that date, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

खानदेश फारमींग कपनी (लीमीटेड.)

ખાનદેશ ફારમીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 90 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M. on or before the 4th August 1864.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls by that date and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th July 1864.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late BRIDGE & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint botttles.

AGENTS:

Bombay	Treacher & Co. Rogers & Co.
Poonah	Rogers & Co. Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee	Budgett and Hughes.
Kotree	Budgett and Hughes,

NOTICES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT PARSEE CLERK, for a Mercantile Firm at Kurrachee. Address, stating terms, to "R. E.," Office of this Paper.

WANTED A TICKET PRINTER, SALARY RUPEES 75 A MONTH.—None but those accustomed to Railway Ticket Printing, and having a fair knowledge of Goozeratee need apply. Applications accompanied by testimonials to be addressed to the undersigned.

R. C. STOVIN,
Chief Accountant B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Parell, 13th July 1864.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE.—Mr. THEODORE KRAMER has been authorized to sign for our Firm by procuration from this date. VOLKART BROTHERS.

Cochin, 11th February 1864.

NOTICE.—Messrs. N. L. and M. KHAN are requested to communicate with Messrs. Somasoondrum & Co., Transit Agent, or Aga Mahomed Tukey Khan at Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, Bombay, regarding certain Cases of Goods expected by them by the *Egeria*, from London.

Turkish Consulate, 16th July 1864.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July next, at 5 P. M. J. WRAY, Honoray Secretary.

Byculla Club, 20th June 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th June 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be two per cent. per annum, until further notice. W. F. WESCHE,

Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Price lists and the best information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

Address—FRED. C. MARVAL, Bill, Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED). —Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is payable on or before the 21st July next, at the Bank of Bombay. Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED.—An energetic man, European or native, as Overseer to the Company's Brick Factory at Kirkee. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the making of Bricks in India. Apply by letter with certificates of character and pay required to the Secretary of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the First Call of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

VICTORIA BANKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the time limited for payment of deposit and signature of the Memo. and Articles of Association of this Bank has been extended to the 1st August next.—Dated this 15th day of July 1864.

By the direction of the Promoters,
W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઈ જાઇંટ ઇશટાક કાનપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Pro[illegible]onal Share Certificates in the Corporation [illegible]ill be issued on and after the 20th July on application [illegible] the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 2[illegible], Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bomay, 5th July 1864.

A TAVERN TO BE SOLD OUT.—THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S HOME, No. 1, Burrowes' Lane, Girgaum Road.—The fixtures of this House will be sold together with the License and Out-buildings, Bowling Alleys, and every thing complete.

Also, one Horse, Buggy, and Harness, all complete.

Several fine Dogs, and a splendid litter of Pups.

Several barrels of Brandy, Wine, Flour, in good order.

A large quantity of Beer and Cider and Wine.

3 or 4,000 dozens of empty Bottles, more or less.

Apply to J. R. LOW, on the premises.

N.B.—Immediate entry can be had.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—The time for paying the Call and signing the Memorandums and Articles of Association of this Company is extended to THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

6th July 1864. W. H. CRAWFORD.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—For Sale, by Private Contract, the Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Sails, of the ship *Herefordshire*, also a quantity of miscellaneous small stores. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect these stores on Board, the ship now lying off Mazagon Bunder.

Particulars of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

7, Rampart Row, 20th June 1864.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, will be held at our office on FRIDAY the 28th July, at noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to 28th July inclusive. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

4th July, 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE KATTYWAR TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 2,000 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 2,000 per Share in the Kattywar Trading Company (Limited,) is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 1st August 1864, after which date Interest will be charged on all overdue Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Broad of Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 11th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership subsisting between us the undersigned Cursetjee Jamsetjee Bottlebhoy, John Clover, William Walker Clover, and Josiah Beazley, as Merchants, at Bombay under the firm of John Clover & Co., and at Liverpool in England under the firm of J. and W. W. Clover, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated this 30th day of June 1864.

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY.
JOHN CLOVER.
WILLIAM WALKER CLOVER.
JOSIAH BEAZLEY.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned beg to intimate that the business will be continued and carried on by them in Liverpool under the style and names of Cursetjee, Clover & Co., and in Bombay John Clover & Co.

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY.
JOHN CLOVER.
JOSIAH BEAZLEY.

Bombay, 1st July 1864.

VIEGAS AND D'SOUZA'S PRESS, No. 16, Cavel or Agiary Lane.—Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Price Currents, Job and Book Printing of every description, Typographic and Lithographic Printing, Ornamental Printing, Printing in Colour and Gold, Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. &c., will be executed with great care: also Book-binding Department is attached to the Press.

Specimens of various kinds of Printing can be seen at the Office.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the above Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, at 4 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors, to appoint Auditors, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

Shareholders are particularly requested to attend.

W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

12th July 1864.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the period within which the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bombay Reclamation Company are to be signed has been enlarged. Persons who are entitled to sign and who are non-resident in India must do so on or before THURSDAY the 21st instant. Persons entitled to sign who are not now resident in India must sign on or before the 15th day of October 1864, but the first Call must be paid for them into the Asiatic Bank on or before Thursday, the 21st instant.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For the Promoters.

15th July 1864.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED). —Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of old Iron (principally broken Pipes), at present lying at the Company's Works, at Chinchpoogly. Tenders stating price per Ton to be delivered at the Chief Resident Engineer's Office, Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, on or before noon of Wednesday next, the 20th instant.

A. J. DOVE, Chief Resident Engineer.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

NOTICES.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of Proprietors will be held under Section XVIII. of Act X. of 1863, at the Bank Office, in the Fort, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Director in room of Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., resigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 15th July 1864.

NOTICE.—An Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of Western India will be held at the Bank's Office, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July 1864, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of the undermentioned business:—

1st. To receive the Accounts for the half-year ending 31st December 1863, with the Directors' and Auditors' Report thereon.

2nd. To elect two Directors in the room of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee, and Vurjeevondass Madowdass, Esqs., who retire by rotation, and are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year.

4th. To consider the remuneration of the Directors.

5th. To authorize the Directors to incorporate the Bank under the Legislative Council's Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 2nd day of August next, for the supply by contract of one hundred thousand tons of Broken Stone or Road Metal.

The specification, printed form of Tender, and all particulars connected with where and how the Metal should be stocked, can be had on application at the Surveyor's Office after the 18th instant.

A deposit of 2 per cent. should accompany each Tender, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the deed of contract, and 8 per cent. more will be required from the Contractor whose Tender may have been accepted, as a security for the due performance of the contract. Sealed specimens measuring two cubic feet to accompany each Tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
Wm. COLE BAYLY,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office, on MONDAY the 8th day of August 1864, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th day of July 1864, will be submitted for confirmation:—

I. That the nominal value of the shares in the Company shall henceforth be Rupees 1,000 each, and that for each A and B share in the Capital of the Company six new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each be issued, and that for each C share in the Capital of the Company three new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each and three new shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each not fully paid up be issued.

II. That Clause 32 of Table B of Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India shall not apply and that in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:—

No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business. Twenty shareholders present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. —At the 30th Annual General Court of the Proprietors held on WEDNESDAY the 11th of May 1864, the Surplus Profits of the Society beyond the sum of £598,282-9-7, calculated as the reserve to meet Liabilities, immediate and prospective, were found to amount to £209,816-3-7.

It was decided to allow the Holders of all participating Policies, which have been in force six years, a reduction of Premium for the current year (from 11th May 1864 to 9th May 1865 inclusive) of 50 per cent.

A Dividend to the Proprietors was declared of £2-1 per share payable on the 30th June, 1864, in addition to the 10 per share Interest due on the 31st December next. Both Dividend and Interest are free from Income Tax.

The return of Profits during the last five years has increased as follows, viz:

For 1860	the reduction was	40	per cent.
„ 1861	„ „	45	„
„ 1862	„ „	45	„
„ 1863	„ „	47½	„
„ 1864	„ „	50	„

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of Premium so low as those of the Universal, retaining so ample a reserve for its liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than the above to its assured.

LECKIE & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Shigram, with a quiet good Grey Horse and Harness, will be sold separately if required.

Also, a strong Bay Galloway Gelding, with Saddle, Bridle and other Horse Furniture.

The above are the properties of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, or they would not be parted with at all. May be seen and further particulars learned on application to Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland Ladies', Girls', and Boys' Untrimmed Straw Hats and Caps, fine Cotton and Colored Fancy Stripped Hose, best Woollen Thread and Silk White and Colored Gawngletts, Rag Dolls, assorted Colored Berlin Wool Worsted Patterns for Cushions, with Wool to match, Ladies' and Children's Boots, Gentlemen's Collars, Silk Scarfs, Thread Gloves, Goloshes, and variety of Articles.

JUST RECEIVED.—FRESH STORES ex "SULTANA" AND "CITY OF YORK."—Finest York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Fresh and Kippered Salmon, Ditto Herrings, Finnan Haddocks Cod Roe, Soups assorted Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Oysters, Dutch Cheeses, Vegetables assorted, Jams and Jellies, Confectionery, 1 lb. Bottles, Malt and White Wine Venegar, in Quarts and Pints, &c. &c.

Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle Lumbin's Scents.

Tobacco, in ½ lb. Tins, Shag Birds Eye, Returns, Latakia Smoking mixture, Milos Ebony Pipes &c. &c.

FOR SALE.

One six inch centre double geared Hand Foot Lathe, 6 feet Bed, with patent double Treadle and Driver, Centre Drill, Prong, 4 Cup Chucks for Wood, 12 inch Face Plate, 2¼ inch Bell Chuck, Drilling Centre, 1 Hand Rest, and 6 Tees for Turning Wood and Iron, and 6 inch compound Slide Rest complete. Apply to

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail.—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.
„ Reading do.
„ Tent do.
„ Argand do.

Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Hand do.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.

In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅜.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2¼.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

- Croquet
- Armstrong Gun
- Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
- Circassian Pussle
- Parlour or Lawn Bowls
- The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
- Boxes of Puzzles
- Troco or Lawn Billiards
- Bowling Green Bowls
- The Boat Puzzle
- The Tournament
- The "In Statu quo Chess-board"
- The Portable B. C. D. Board
- Staunton Chess Men
- Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
- German Billiards
- Historical Loto
- Numerical Puzzle
- The Game of Squails
- „ Non Plus
- „ Decimal Puzzle
- The Rotatory Gammon
- „ Aunt Sally
- „ Ringolette
- „ Russian Bear Hunt
- „ English Loto
- „ Targetta
- „ Red, White, and Blue
- „ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
- „ Game of War
- „ Puff and Dart
- „ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
- „ Gwalior
- „ Hard Lines
- „ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
- „ Oxford University Boat Race.
- Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ON SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. GREY & Co., fresh supplies of Morice Cox & Co's PALE ALE, in 4 dozens Casks, at Rs. 5½ per dozen.

Bombay, 4th July 1864.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Hock and Moselle, Sparkling Superior.
Sherries, superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets, Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns, Pistols, and Revolvers, Monte Christo Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Cartridge Cases, &c.

PAGLIANO & Co.

10, Hummum Street.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

HAHN. KUHN & Co., 7, Parsee Bazar Street, have for sale,

NEWHOUSE'S SHERRY.
Do. PORT.
GOERG'S PERLE CHAMPAGNE.
Do. RUBY do.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Magnums and Quarts at Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

	per doz.
BRANDIES.—Martell's	Rs. 28
„ Otard, Dupuy's 1857	„ 24
„ Old Champagne Cognac	„ 36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	„ 24
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's	„ 30
Gerothwold's	„ 25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)	„ 25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)	„ 40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville	„ 17
The first growths	„ 30

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st July 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following Wines, &c:—

	per doz.
Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne Mumms Magnums	Rs. 60
Do. do. do. Quarts	„ 40
Do. do. do. Pints per case of 2 doz.	„ 40
Do. do. do. Nonpareils Moselles, Quarts.	„ 40
Do. do. do. Hocks	„ 40
Sherry Mires Blue Seal	„ 22
Do. Yellow Seal	„ 26
Do. Black Seal	„ 30
Brandy Martell's	„ 28
Claret, Margaux Medoc	„ 18

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

10 Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following:—

Pale Ale (Indian)	Quarts Rs. 5	per doz.
Pale Ale, Lewis and Allen, by Leamington	„ „ 5	„
Stout, „ „	„ „ 5	„
Stout, Machen & Co. XXX	„ „ 5	„
Do. do. „ „	Pints „ 3½	„
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury & Buxton	Quarts „ 4½	„
Ale, Allsopps	„ 5	„

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

10, Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just, received from Glasgow:—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry	Rs. 26 per doz.
Fine Old Port	„ 18 „
Very fine Do.	„ 23 „
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	„ 26 „
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	„ 100 each.
Superior St. Emilien Claret	„ 24 per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

JUST received from Clyde, and on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Francois Frères Pale Brandy	Rs 18 per dozen.
Marc Arnauld's Old Pale Cognac	„ 26 „
Younger's Edinburgh Pale Ale, very suitable for the climate of India, in Casks of 4 dozen Quarts	„ 5 „

Bombay, June, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

NOTICE.—We have much pleasure in informing our Indian constituents and the public that Mr. CHARLES PALMER, our late representative in Bombay, and for many years connected with our London business, has this day been admitted a Partner in our House.

CUTLER & Co.

London, 44, Mark Lane, (Tower Vaults,) 30th June 1864.

With reference to the above, we beg to announce that the style of our Firm from this date will be "CUTLER, PALMER & Co.," (Late CUTLER & Co.,) and in making this announcement we avail ourselves of the opportunity to express our thanks to our Indian friends for the continued support they have been good enough to extend to us, from the establishment of our late Branch House in Bombay, in 1845, by our then Agent, Mr. ROBERT KNIGHT, to the closing of the same in 1862, by Mr. CHARLES PALMER, and continued from that time to the present, to our respected Friends, Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS of Bombay, who have entered into an arrangement with us, for an unexpired term of Three Years, to keep in their godowns a large and choice assortment of our Wines and Spirits, &c., and to whom we respectfully solicit that all orders from our Friends in Western India may be sent for execution.

In Calcutta and the N. W. Provinces, our Wines, &c., may be obtained on application to Messrs. D. M. FOLKARD & Co., of 4 Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, who have lately entered into an arrangement with us to receive our Wines, &c., on their own account.

In Madras we are for the present wholly unrepresented, and shall therefore be most glad to receive *direct* orders from that Presidency, addressed to us, as above.

We solicit for our New Firm a continuance of the favors above acknowledged, and subjoin our quotations, for all India, which include Duty, and all expenses, save transit-charges to up-country stations from either Presidency town.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s (LATE CUTLER & Co.)

LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS.

Address:—Tower Bonded Vaults, 44, Mark Lane, London.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 Black Capsule	35
	„ Pts „	18
	No. 2 Blue „	30
	„ Pts „ „	16
	No. 3 Yellow „	26
	„ Pts „ „	14
	No. 4. Green „	22
	„ Pts „ „	12
	Medoc Red „	18
	„ Pts „ „	10
Champagne	Brand, Cutler & Co.	38
	„ Pts	20
	Brand, C. & Co.	32
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	„ Pts	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	„ Pts	18
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	„ Pts	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	„ Pts	18
Port	Black Seal	28
	„ Pts	15
	Red Seal	24
	„ Pts	13
Sherry	Amontillado Black Seal	33
	Pale Amoroso	30
	Light Golden Green „	28
	„ Blue „	28
	Pale Brown „	26
	„ Yellow „	22
	„ White „	19
Ginger......Wine		18
Cognac, Old and Pale	(Black Capsule)	33
„ „	(Yellow „)	28
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown in Glass Bottles	42
	„ „ Pts	22
	White Bottles	42
	„ „ Pts	22
Maraschino, Di Zara		40
„ „	Pts	21
Cherry Brandy		30
„ „	Pts	15

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette.*

11th Apri 1864.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED.—DRAB FELT HATS, latest style. ESPERANCE and HANNAH.

16th July 1864.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boats.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 80 feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to

DINSHAW DADABHOY,
At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. Anderson in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin	and Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1½ per lb.

York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.

Neat's Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

At 1½ per lbs.

CHEESE.

Chedder
Stilton
Pine
Somerset
Gueyre

Parmesau
Guncise
Richmond
Berkley

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

- Large Purple Kinolkhole.
- Curled Cress.
- Green Curled Endiv.
- Bedinain's Imperial Peas.
- Green Windsor Beans.
- Butler's deep Crimson Beet
- Early Champion Cabbage.
- Large Drumhead Cabbage.
- Thyme.
- Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.
- Stadtholder's Cauliflower.
- Extra Curled Parsley.
- French Beans.
- Artichokes.
- Asparagus.
- Scarlet Runners.
- Brocoli.
- Brussel Sprouts.
- Carrots.
- Celery.
- Cucumbers.
- Vegetable Marrow.
- Lettuce.
- Mustard.
- Onion.
- Parsnip.
- Radish.
- Sea Karl.
- Spinach.
- Turnip.

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, (of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1864.

FOR SALE, (apply to Merwanjee Maneckjee, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ......per dz.	Rs. 4½
Do. in pints	„ „

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made.

	per dozen.
BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs. 16
Old do. do.	„ 18
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	„ 15
Do. white do.	„ 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„ 38
Green Seal, quarts	„ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„ 32
Chateau Beychevelle	„ 17
St. Estèphe, a light breakfast wine	„ 12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	„ 9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.	„ 32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }	
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	„ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„ 12

CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)

SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding

At various prices.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N.-B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC.

BROADWOOD'S PIANO.—Mahogany Grand Square 6¾ octaves compass secured for India with double bars and plate of metal, &c. possessing all recent improvements. Rs. 750.

GERMAN SQUARE PIANO.—One of Doring's make; a good second hand Piano. Rs. 300.

UPRIGHT OAKWOOD PIANOFORTE.—Seven octave three string double action instrument well fastened with plates and bolts, &c. to resist the effects of climate and knocking about which is unavoidable in India. This Piano has the self-playing mechanism and a complete set of musical apparatus pertaining to it, complete Rs. 1600.

HARMONIUM PIANOFORTE.—This instrument is peculiar in its construction having no keys like other instruments, but simply supplied with the music or tunes which are made to play with the utmost precision, and correctness, an Harmonium attachment is played in the usual way and has a very beautiful effect:—the exterior of the whole is handsome and well made; a set of four Castegnettes play in their appointed tunes, very curiously:—A musical novelty like this is seldom to be met with out of the Makers Warehouse and only three have been imported to India. Price Rs. 1,200.

DOUBLE GRAND PIANO, IMPERIAL MODEL.—This instrument has been made to order for the Nizam's Court at Hyderabad, but in consequence of the withdrawal of H. & Co.'s agency from that place the whole affair will be sold at its net price in Bombay, it was purchased by Herbert & Co. for Rs. 1,900 they are now willing to part with it for Rs. 2,000 cash, should a purchaser not be found within a certain time it will be disposed of by subscription. All the modern improvements are introduced in this Instrument both the self-playing part and the keys are conveniently placed in the front, no mere description can give an adequate notion of this truly superb Pianoforte, it plays all the modern music of the day—early application is invited.

N. B.—The above Pianos are now to be seen and heard daily.

The following is some of the Music, available for the Machine part of the Pianos—

OVERTURES AND OPERATIC PIECES.

- Fra Diavolo.
- Barbier de Seville.
- Casta Diva Norma.
- Marche du Sacre Prophets.
- Les Vespres Siciliennes.
- Lucie de Lammermoor Dad.
- Faust Valse.
- Don Pascale.
- Madchen-Fraume.
- Furore.
- Les Adieux.
- La Donna e mobile Rigoletto.
- Reverie Etude.
- Gil Blas, Valse a Castagnette
- Dianah Serenade.
- I Puritani.
- Maria Barcarolle.
- Dead March.
- Hymne Nationale Russe.
- Marlborough S'Enva-t-en Guerre.
- Reverie, Etude.
- Judas Machabee.
- Les Fils de March.
- Carnaval de Venise.
- La Marseillaise.
- Derniere Pensee Musical.
- Stabat Mater.

BALLADS, POLKAS, &c.

- Call me Pet Names.
- Angels' Whispers.
- Good old Hut at Home.
- Lucy Neal.
- Alice (Polka)
- California Do.
- La Poste Do.
- Helene (Redowa.)
- Sofia (Polka)
- Turquoise Do.
- Popina Do.
- Redowa Do.
- Suzanna Do.
- Eliza Do.
- Kathinka Do.
- First Mazurka.
- Second Mazurka.
- Trianon.
- La Dame Au Gobea.
- L'Artistique ...*Schottosch.*
- Claremonte ... Do.
- La Fanchonette. Do.
- Le Caid ......*Quadril*
- Pain of Almacks.
- Les Chansons De Berbeguer.
- La Fille du Regiment.
- Hongroiss.
- Le Diablea Quatre.
- Nelly Bly.
- Lily Dale.
- Katey Darling.
- My Old Kentucky Home.
- Julia (Polka)
- Diana Do.
- Marks Do.
- Drin Drin Do.
- Anna Do.
- Baden Baden Do.
- Reve D'Amour (Redowa.)
- Jenny Lind.
- Case De L'Oncle Tom.
- Fleur D'Amour.
- La Fille De Camorn.
- Clara.
- Champs Elysee.
- Carnival.
- Le Danois ....*Quadrille*
- Les Lanciers Do.
- Irlandais Do.
- Country Dances.. Do.
- Sturm March.
- Gustave III.

An invoice of the celebrated SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARES of seven octave compass will arrive about the end of August next.

HARMONIUMS BY ALL THE BEST MAKERS.—HERBERT & Co., have peculiar advantages in this branch of their Musical business, one of their members having been practically engaged in the manufacture of these beautiful instruments in Paris—they are therefore enabled to give the utmost possible efficiency in their supervision of this department.

3 STOP BOX HARMONIUMS, also called Seriphinas, made to carry about and use from house to house, there are three octaves of notes with two separate rows of vibrators—the instrument can be fixed on to the top of its packing case which is a neatly finished Oakwood box hinged and fitted with a Pedal to be attached to the bellows leaving the hands for performance, with case and book of instructions complete. Rs. 80.

1 STOP TABLE HARMONIUM, to play with one hand only—this Instrument has two rows of vibrators;—has 2½ octaves of keys and is 15 inches by 7 by 9 the most portable affair of the kind ever made. Rs. 50.

HARMONI FLUTES: similar to the above with 3 octaves of keys and two rows of vibrators. Rs. 75.

A box with lock and key accompanies the Instrument.

WHEATSTONE'S ORGAN HARMONIUM, with double key board, imitative of the so-termed "Great" and "Choir" Organ. This Instrument has Organ pipes in front and is about 8 feet high to the ornamental cornice; made of Oakwood, very substantial and in excellent taste, as a musical instrument for leading and sustaining Harmony in Vocal Music. Rs. 700.

HARMONIUMS FOR PIANOS.—These are so made that by turning a screw the whole instrument can be raised to the level of the keys of any Pianoforte, and the Harmonium keys be brought close to the Piano keys, the lower part of the instrument being so made that it takes up little or no room, but just stands conveniently under the front of the Piano, (any Piano) tune in unison with the Harmonium.

The effect of the sustained tones (which are remarkably soft) adds to the music that important requisite which is better understood by musicians than can be described "each instrument perfects the other, rendering the combination complete, and leaving nothing more to be desired by the ear." *Critic.*

15 STOP OAK HARMONIUM.—This instrument combines all the usual variety of sounds which are produceable from a first class Harmonium, the full power is equal to that of a ten stop organ, there are composition flaps to use when the whole of the stops are required to be withdrawn simultaneously, the exteriors is highly polished and ornamented, having four columns in front &c. Rs. 600.

NEW CHURCH HARMONIUMS.—Two Keyboards each of five Octaves compass—one immediately over the other, distinguish this Instrument from others. The lower Keyboard produces the loud heavy tones from four stops imitating a Church Organ when played at half power.

The upper Keyboard gives forth the dulcet strains of an ordinary swell Organ the power is under controul of the player by pressing a pedal with the heel of the foot in the usual way. Rosewood case, double treddles, &c. Rs. 650.

DRAWING-ROOM MODEL.—Harmoniums, with percussion action; Voix Cleste and Musette stops—total, 16 stops—blowing apparatus at the side, the back fitted with the new zinc Apparatus for equalizing the temperature in hot and dry situations. Rs. 800.

14 STOP PERCUSSION HARMONIUMS possessing all the excellence of tone of the "New Church Models" but of a soft and delicate quality, the percussion action renders these Instruments well suited for brilliant music, —the extra stops are the "tremblant" and "sourdine." Rs. 700.

FLUTINAS AND ACCORDIANS, in great variety, some with double notes and very beautifully inlaid with pearl;—tortoiseshell; and metal buhl work, prices from Rs. 18, 20, 25, 32, 35, 43, 50, 60 to 80.

N. B.—The better kinds have good substantial boxes to hold them which are included in the price.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—Wheatstone's Concertinas—48 key's double action, well made plain instruments of Rosewood in Rosewood Boxes. Each Rs. 100.

WHEATSTONE INDIAN CONCERTINA is intended to supersede the ordinary German Concertina; the double action principle, applied to Instruments of cheap manufacture renders them preferable to the German "Toys," sold as Concertinas A good English Concertina can be had with metal studs on both sides each note speaking the same whether drawn or pressed together. A complete set of books for this Instrument comprising every kind of Music, is ready to be delivered with it at net English prices, eight annas to the shilling.

WHEATSTONE'S BEST CONCERT INSTRUMENTS with silver studs and extra wide vibrators, the leather binding of the bellows of extra work, made strong and ornamental, each in Rosewood box with outer leather case. Rs. 175.

N. B.—Several Concertinas are tuned at what is termed "*Indian Pitch*" i. e. A half tone below the standard or "*Concert*," Pitch.

CORNOPEANS, SILVERED AND BRASS—The stock of Cornopeans at present on hand comprises about a dozen, by different Makers, from Rs. 50, 60, 80, 120 to 150.

GUITARS WITH MACHINE HEADS.—About a dozen of the best kinds of Guitars are available to select from, chiefly those of the Parnorma and Spanish models. Price Rs. 50, 75, 80, 100 to 150.

N. B.—Each Guitar is provided with a strong case.

VIOLINS OF APPROVED MODELS.—A good assortment of excellent Violins by makers of well known repute and ability:—the chief patterns most sought after, are those of Stradaurius and Gaurnerius many of these excellent violins are neatly fitted in wood cases with spring catches and locks lined and fitted with bows and strings complete, price from Rs. 45, 55, 68, 80 to 100.

N. B.—Every appurtenance belonging to the Guitar or violin is kept in stock.

POST HORNS.—BUGLES—TRUMPETS—CLARIONETS (in all keys) FLUTES; FIFES; PICCOLOS DRUMS, &c. &c. Band Instrument are supplied in whole or half sets, or by single instruments. A separate Catalogue in detail is to be had gratis on application.

N. B.—Music for the above Instruments is kept well in stock; a very large supply always on hand.—New Music is imported per Overland.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN THOMAS CUVELLIER is duly authorized to sign our Firm per procuration, and all former powers granted by us are hereby cancelled.

Bombay, 18th July 1864. GEO. S. KING & Co.

EAST INDIA MAT AND BASKET MANUFACTORY, COWASJEE PATELL TANK ROAD, Nos. 41 and 66.—The Gentry of the Bombay Presidency and its Dependencies are informed that this Establishment is prepared to manufacture every description of Coir Matting and Canework.

The undersigned will carry on the business of Commission and General Agents.

Bombay, 1st July 1864. RIVINGTON & Co.

NOTICE.—The Barque *Antipodes*, Captain MACDONALD, from London, having sustained a general average loss during her outward voyage, Consignees are hereby requested to call as soon as possible at the Office of the undersigned, to declare the value of their respective Goods and to sign the average agreement.

NASMYTH & Co.,
Agents for the Capt. and Owners of the ship *Antipodes*.
Bombay, 19th July 1864.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Certificates will be issued to the holders of Allotments of the Shares of the above Company on and after the 1st day of August next on their signing the Deed of Co-partnership of the said Company, at the office of the Solicitors of the Company, Messrs. Dallas and Lynch.

SORABJEE & NOWROJEE NANABHOY,
Secretaries and Treasurers F. C. P. P. Co.
31 Meadow Street, Bombay, 16th July 1864.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is also given, that a Dividend up to the 30th day of June last, at the rate of Rs. 200 per Share, was declared by the Directors of the said Company on the 13th day of July 1864, and will be paid by the Managers of the said Company, at their Office, on and after the 1st day of August next, to such of the Shareholders as shall have executed the Deed of Co-partnership of the said Company.

SORABJEE & NOWROJEE NANABHOY,
Secretaries and Treasurers F. C. P. P. Co.
31 Meadow Street, Bombay, 16th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that LUKHMEERAM LEELADHUR, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to MOOLJEE CAWNJEE, also of the same place, Hindoo Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of vacant foras freehold Ground, situate at Byculla, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 264 and 265, admeasuring 4,339½ square yards, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Foras Road, on the West by the vacant ground of Bhanjee Nundoo, on the North by the vacant ground of Cursetjee Wadia, and on the South by a public passage. All persons having any claims by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, on the said spot of Ground are hereby required to make the same known to me, at my Office at No. 2, Hummum Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated at Bombay this 18th day of July 1864.

KHUNDEROW MOROJEE, Purchaser's Solicitor.

THE HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી હાઊસ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેશટમેનટ કુંપની
(લીમીટેડ.)

धि हाऊस अँड लँड ईनवेस्टमेंट कंपनी
(लिमीटेड.)

NOTICE.—The First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, THIS DAY, at 3 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 30th June 1864. In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from this date to the 2nd of August, both inclusive, during which time no transfer will be registered.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, 19th July 1864.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY, No. XLV., FOR JULY.—Contents:—The Turins.—Satire.—Glimpses of Home, No. 5.—Strange Fates.—A Box at the Acropolis.—The 93rd Highlanders.—A "Khyberee Field-Day" with Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B.—Snarls by a Snarler: On Soldiers' Wives.—Colonies and Colonization concluded.—Sister Annis, Chaps. V., VI., and VII.—My Friend's Secret, Chaps. I. to IV.—Bombay in 1864. The Bombay Board of Censors; Minutes of Meeting in June.—Fair-weather Friendship.—Home Politics for May.—Indian Retrospect for June.—Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Bombay for June.

Annual Subscription, Rs. 16. Price of a single number, R.1½.

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WE the undersigned have commenced business at Bombay as General Merchants and Commission Agents under the name and style of Messrs. R. KING GILLAN & Co.

TREECUMJEE VELLJEE.
R. KING GILLAN.
DHACKJEE CASSINATHJEE.
A. D. MOOROOJEE.
Bombay, 26 Apollo Street, Fort, 16th July 1864.

[illegible] ખબર.

અમે નીચે [illegible]કરનારાઓએ મોથી અરથ
આર, કીંગ, ગીલન[illegible] કુંo નેનામે વેપાર તથા
[illegible]ને શુરૂ કરીછે.
તોરીકમજી [illegible]
આર, કીંગ ગીલન
ધાકુજી કાશીનાથજી
એને, ડી, મુરૂજી
મુંબઇની ૨૬ એપોલોશટરીટ કોરટ તાo ૧૬ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૬૪.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 24th July at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per P. & O. Company's Steamer will, be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th July at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

POSTAL NOTICE.

On and after Monday next, the 18th instant, the 8-45 P.M. Train from Bombay to Campoolee and the South Eastern Railway line will continue to run. Letters and papers should be posted as before, viz., up to 6 P.M. Parcels up to 5 and Registered Letters up to 5½ P.M. daily.

Letters and Parcels posted by 1 o'clock and Parcels before 12 noon for stations on the above line will be despatched by 2-15 Afternoon Train daily as usual.

The Train now leaving Bombay at 5-40 P. M. will run through to Kusara, and Letters and Papers for the Stations on the North-Eastern Railway line should be posted up to 3 P. M. Registered Letters up to 2½ P. M. Parcels up to 2 P. M.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 11TH JULY TO THE 17TH JULY 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.		
July 11	29.718	29.665	79.6	82.8	78.0	78.6	None	1.01
,, 12	29.698	29.629	80.2	87.4	78.0	81.0	,,	0.84
,, 13	29.683	29.637	79.7	82.9	77.2	78.0	,,	0.50
,, 14	29.641	29.575	80.5	85.7	77.5	80.5	,,	0.82
,, 15	29.635	29.577	81.3	87.3	78.1	80.2	,,	0.03
,, 16	29.646	29.580	81.1	86.0	78.0	80.0	6	None.
,, 17			Sun day.					0.12

July 11.—Overcast: showers of rain at times.
,, 12.—Overcast: cirri and nimbi; showers of rain occasionally.
,, 13.—Overcast: light rain and gusts of wind.
,, 14.—Overcast: squalls of wind and rain at time.
,, 15.—Overcast: slight rain about midnight; fresh breezes.
,, 16.—Overcast: drops of rain at times.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Tuesday 19th........... 11h. 27m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Tuesday, 26th......... 1h. 37m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	19	Daybreak at 4. 12.	5 34	6 38	10 56	11 21	16th July 1864. Time—9h. 1m. 15s.5.
Wed.	20	Margaret.	5 34	6 38	11 44	—	
Thur.	21	Twilight ends 7.59.	5 34	6 38	0 8	0 29	
Fri.	22	Magdalene.	5 35	6 38	0 51	1 15	
Sat.	23	Uranus rises 3h.8m.	5 35	6 37	1 37	2 0	
Sun.	24	9th Sunday after Trinity.	5 35	6 37	2 24	2 48	
Mon.	25	St. James.	5 36	6 36	3 12	3 38	

WEATHER REPORT.—18TH JULY.

Broach.—Rainy.
Bulsar.—Very cloudy.
Surat—Heavy rain S. W.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	July 3	KURRACHEE	July 11
AGRA	June 28	LAHORE	July 6
ALLAHABAD	July 9	LONDON	June 18
AUSTRALIA	May 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 26	MADRAS	July 13
BANGALORE	July 12	MALTA	June 23
CALCUTTA	July 9	MEERUT	July 12
CAPE	April 30	OUDH	July 9
CEYLON	July 1	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	June 18	PENANG	June 29
DELHI	July 12	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 26

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864.

THE lucky allottees of Back Bay shares should now be perfectly happy. The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies has sanctioned the Reclamation Scheme, and given the Company his certificate, a document which must, we fear, be accepted as conclusive evidence of the fact that the Company has been duly and properly formed, and that the acts of the Promoters up to the time of registration are sanctioned by the law. To justify their conduct with regard to the public auction, the Promoters take upon themselves the responsibility of having sold the 400 shares at their own risk, and declare that they have magnanimously made the Company a present of £1,000,000 sterling to be credited to its revenue account—an act of munificence on their part which is (as the *Times of India* would say) "in keeping with the public spirit which these gentlemen have "displayed" throughout the whole affair. Thus is completed a Job which has made the fortunes and ruined the reputations of its authors, which has disgraced the Government and corrupted the whole community of Bombay. We have fought an up-hill fight against it, not with much hope of victory in this particular instance, but in the belief that we should at least check the Government in its rapid downward course, and prevent it from incurring universal odium by making similar concessions hereafter. Even if it should turn out that we have been unsuccessful in our efforts to make the proceedings of the Bombay Government, with reference to the reclamation of Back Bay, the subject of public censure in England, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the Back Bay Job is probably the last, as it is the most flagrant example which will be offered in Bombay of the recklessness with which a despotic Government, uncontrolled by public opinion, can give away the property of the State to capitalists who have the means of influencing the opinions of members of that Government.

THE Emperor of the French, by encouraging his subjects to imitate and compete with the English in that national sport which our countrymen till lately believed could not possibly be transplanted to the Continent, has done more than he could have effected by the gift of a thousand Cups to increase the popularity of racing in England. Louis Napoleon acquired in exile a fondness for the tastes and habits of English gentlemen; and one of his principal aims since he came to the Throne has been to Anglicize the French people; and he has succeeded beyond expectation in teaching the young men of fashion in France to believe that there are other pleasures to be enjoyed in life besides smoking, and flirting, and chattering politics in the *cafés*. Frenchmen now really seem to cultivate with some degree of enjoyment the manly sports of yachting, and racing, and shooting; and it is even surmised that they may ere long take to playing at cricket. In racing, more particularly, the Emperor's proverbial good fortune has gained him a success so remarkable that a French race-horse this year has actually beaten the winner of the English Derby. So popular has the sport become that Denmark was forgotten in Paris while the Grand Prix and the names of *Vermouth* and *Blair Athol* were in everybody's mouth, and Paris with all the flower of her beauty and the charm of her toilettes flocked to witness what it was feared would be a defeat, but what turned out a victory doubly dear because unexpected, and which so rejoiced the heart of enthusiastic French sportsmen that in the defeat of *Blair Athol* they saw Waterloo avenged. The French triumph, though the Derby winner ran under unfavourable conditions, was substantial and complete; and it will, we hope, have the good effect of diverting into peaceful channels the intense spirit of national rivalry between France and England, which, if it be not wasted in fruitless wars, must help to keep these two nations in the van of civilization and progress. The certain result of the discovery which England has now made of the formidable nature of French competition in racing will be to raise the turf in England to a higher pitch of strength and prosperity than it ever attained even in the days when blacklegs were unknown or at least were comparatively powerless for evil. The interest which the Prince of Wales takes in racing, his constant attendance at the principal meetings, and the liberal prizes he offers for competition, have already made this sport once more fashionable at home; and it needed but the thought that England might possibly be outstripped by France to incite every English owner of race-horses to the utmost efforts to restore the English Turf to its old position of unquestioned supremacy.

The Indian Turf, unfortunately, cannot boast, like that of England, that it enjoys the enlightened and munificent patronage of the chief men in the State. In no country in the word is it more desirable that every possible exertion should be used to improve the breed of horses; yet in India alone, of all the wide territories included in the British Empire, is racing, which both in England and the Colonies has been found the most efficient means of accomplishing this end, not only neglected but discouraged. Sir John Lawrence, we observe, has carried his prejudice against racing so far as not even to have given a Cup at the Calcutta meeting this year; and, when the Viceroy sets such an example, of course all who wish to find favour in his eyes will take care to return the subscription book to the Secretary to the Races, with the pious intimation that they hold in extreme abhorrence races, theatres, dancing and all other ungodly amusements. The spirit of sport is, however, so strong in Englishmen, that racing continues to exist, if it cannot be said to flourish, even in the cold shade of the Viceroy's displeasure. Here in Bombay the Turf escapes this damaging influence, and racing, if not very warmly supported, is at least not actively denounced by Sir Bartle Frere. It is to be hoped that the Western India Turf Club, newly established here under the patronage of well known and highly respected sporting men, will be able to place racing matters on a sound and firm footing; and that the wealthy Europeans and natives, who pride themselves on their independence of Government, will give the Club such support as will provide every principal station on this side of India with its annual race meeting, at which various classes of the community may come together, as they can rarely do in the East, to find a common source of pleasure and amusement. Already, the Bombay races furnish almost the only occasion on which the whole population of the island can enjoy a holiday without regard to distinctions of race or prejudices of caste; and the more men are brought together in their amusements, the greater is the likelihood of that amalgamation of interests and tastes being attained which is one of the chief objects of Anglo-Indian statesmanship. Mr. Arbuthnot, the indefatigable Honorary Secretary to the Western India Turf Club, will therefore, we hope, be soon enabled to enrol in his list of subscribers not only all the sporting men of the Bombay Presidency, but all liberal-minded politicians who wish to improve the habits of the Indian people, and the quality of the breed of Indian horses.

WITH reference to a letter from Mr. F. Gell, Justice of the Peace, which appears elsewhere in our columns, we may state that our reporter maintains the correctness of his report, and adds that a gentleman came to him after consultation with Mr. Gell at the meeting, and asked him to omit all mention of the resolution moved by Mr. Heycock in order to spare his (Mr. H.'s) feelings. Mr. Gell says, however, that he did not intend to spare Mr. Heycock's feelings, and we of course must take him at his word. But we should be glad to learn why, if that was so, he resorted to the highly irregular proceeding of proposing the withdrawal of a resolution after it had been rejected, and the omission of all mention of it in the records.

THE *Mofussilite* regrets to notice the death, at Jullundhur, on the 26th ultimo, of Ensign John Smith, V. C., of the unattached list, at the age of fifty. Ensign Smith had served during the Affghan Campaign, and was present at the affair at Ali Musjid, and retreat through the Khyber Pass, with Brigadier Wilde's force; storming of the Khyber Pass, Mammoo Khail, Jugdulluck, Mageena Valley, Tazeen Valley, and Huft Kotul; all with General Pollock's force. He also served during the Punjaub Campaign, and was present at the siege of Mooltan, and the battle of G[illegible]jerat. He was also present at Delhi, and [illegible] blowing in of the Cashmere Gate, for wh[illegible] received the Victoria Cross, his Ensig[illegible] mission and the thanks of Lord Canni[illegible] geant Major John Smith, of the S[illegible] Miners, received the Victoria Cross for [illegible] bravery on the 14th September 1857, thus [illegible]cribed in G. O.'s by Major General Sir A. Wilson, K. C. B. "For conspicuous gallantry, in conjunction with Lieutenants Home and Salkeld, in the performance of the desperate duty of blowing in the Cashmere Gate of the fortress of Delhi in broad daylight, under a heavy and destructive fire of musketry, on the morning of the 14th September 1857." Ensign Smith also served with Brigadier Barker's force in Oude. He wore the Cabul, Punjab and Mutiny medals with three clasps, and the Victoria Cross.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—With reference to the notice appearing in our issue of the 5th, relating to the fact of its having been decided that Lieutenant-Colonels are to be removed from their cadre on promotion, giving the step in their respective regiments, we publish the following list showing the promotions which will occur thereby, viz. twenty-two Majors and thirty-three Captains. But of the Majors, nine, and of the Captains eleven, already hold the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, so that in fact only thirteen Majors and twenty-two Captains will be promoted by the thirty-three Staff Corps Lieutenant-Colonels withdrawn.

	Majors.	*Captains.*	
61	Basden,	Stainforth,	Vice Bache.
55	*Baring*,	*Nembhard*,	,, Richards.
31	Finch,	Baker,	,, Tickell.
9	*Stewart*,	*McKenzie*,	,, Verner.
34	Dewaal,	Hanmer,	,, Mundy.
13	———	*Blunt*,	,, Gastrill.
3	Cavy. Macleod,	Plowden,	,, Jackson.
32	———	Fisher,	,, James.
20	*Ryan*,	Tyler,	,, Spence.
50	*Plowden*,	*Reeves*,	,, Nicoll.
4	E. Ward,	Clerk,	,, Turner.
60	Green,	Baker.	,, Whish.
47	———	Gordon,	,, Renny.
2	Cavy. *Hamilton*,	Lockwood,	,, Turnbull.
73	*Tickell*,	Rynd,	,, Lawrence.
46	———	Ogilvie,	,, Oakes.
10	*Thompson*.	Biggs,	,, Read.
51	———	Ripley.	,, Davies.
17	*Briggs*.	Armstrong,	,, Tulloch.
3	E. Thomas.	White,	,, Dalton.
54	*Anderson*,	Vibart,	,, Haughton.
64	Young,	*Hall*	,, Mulcaster.
32	Reay,	Hawkins,	,, Cavanagh.
14	———	*Glasse*,	,, Paton.
28	Bradford,	*Westmacott*,	,, Trower.
47	Watson,	Worsley,	,, Campbell.
28	Mills.	Buttanshaw,	,, Chamberlain.
70	———	*Harris*,	,, Hopkinson.
50	———	*Mathias*,	,, McMullin.
59	———	Smith,	,, Lumsden.
19	———	Macdonald,	,, Layard.
5	E. ———	*Rogers*.	,, Rickards.
13	Waterman,	*Thompson*,	,, Wilson.
	Total, ... 22	Total,... 33	

THE *Madras Athenæum*:—A friend of affirmations wrote to the Bishop of Natal enclosing Sir John Trelawny's speech on introducing the Bill permitting affirmations to be taken in all cases instead of oaths in judicial, proceedings and submitted to him evidence of the moral and civil arising from the present state of the law. After taking time to enquire into the matter, his Lordship remitted a cheque for two guineas accompanied by the following important and conclusive letter, giving the reasons for his approval of the measures.

23, Sussex Place, Kensington, W., Mar. 30, 1864.

SIR,—I cannot doubt that it is my duty to lend what support I can to the association for procuring the abolition of the practice of taking oaths in a Court of Justice, for the following reasons:—

1. The practice in question appears to me to be *demoralizing*, as it teaches people to consider that a lie, deliberately told in common life, without an oath, is less wicked than a lie told under the sanction of an oath.

2. It is *superstitious*, as it implies that the Divine Judge will be more present when appealed to by an oath, than when a deliberate lie is told under ordinary circumstances.

3. It is *illiberal*, and contrary to the whole spirit of modern legislation, which recognises the principle that the State should make do distinction between the subject of the Queen on account of any difference in religious opinion, and, above all, should not *persecute* and lay under civil disabilities, in order to encourage and enforce certain forms of religious opinion.

4. It is *unjust*, since the grossest idolator, and the savage who knows nothing of the being of a God, are yet, as subjects of the Queen, admitted to give their evidence, for what it is worth in the colonial Courts of Justice.

5. It is *impolitic*, since a dishonest rogue may escape the necessity giving evidence by pretending to be an atheist, while the ends of justice may be defeated, and a villain be turned loose to prey upon society, because the person injured by him, though professing to be an atheist, may be too upright and conscientious to hide his profession, and lie to his own soul and to his fellowmen, in order that his testimony may be received in Court, and his person and goods find protection from the law.

6. It is altogether *unnecessary*, as the punishment due to false testimony may just as easily be be laid upon the false *assertor* as on the false *swearer*.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, J. W. NATAL.

P. S.—The best comment upon the practical value of the system of taking oaths, as a means of securing that truth shall be told in a Court of Justice, is given by the statement of Mr. Baron Martin at the late Devizes Assizes, March 28th, as reported in the *Times* of March 30th. Mr. Baron Martin said, "The offence of perjury was becoming exceedingly common; for he did not believe there was a single day, in which perjury was not committed in Courts of justice."

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CENTRAL INDIA, 10TH JULY.

UNTIL within the last two years a noxious system prevailed over the length and breadth of the Central Provinces of India in farming out the Abkaree duty or the excise on spirits and drugs. It proved a flourishing source of revenue, and yielded about nine lakhs of rupees in 1862-63. The system was nothing more or less than this: The exclusive privilege of selling liquor within a certain territorial circle was farmed out to the highest bidder. The farmer contracted with, paid his rental, if I may so call it, or what is commonly known as the Government duty, and then sold as much liquor, and of whatever strength, he liked. Drunkenness was raised to a maximum, and the morality of the people brought down to a minimum. The system tended artificially to encourage drinking and to raise up a class of men, under direct Government patronage, whose interest it was to diffuse a taste for spirits among the people. Whatever the theory may have been, the practical effect of this system in the Central Provinces was to render liquor extremely cheap, and to place it within the reach of the poorest classes. In the face of such evils it became necessary to introduce a reform, and the Chief Commissioner initiated the Sudder Distillery system, after the Oude model, into a large proportion of the Central Provinces. The new method withholds all the encouragement held out by the old one, it merely prescribes certain limits where alone liquor up to a certain strength can be distilled by those who choose to do so. The effect of this is to enable the fiscal authorities to maintain the duty at the highest rate possible, without giving rise to smuggling. It diminishes the consumption, and yet obviates any serious fiscal loss by raising the maximum of revenue on the minimum of spirits. The object of the change, however, is not to increase revenue, but to remove the immoral influences of the old system; and if, in order to effect such a reform, some loss of excise revenue be incurred, the public must allow that the sacrifice will be immaterial. This is one of the many instances of blessing conferred by Mr. Temple on these benighted provinces. Only to those who have mingled with the local population can it be known what is the extent of the boon conferred. Police officers will say unhesitatingly that in troublesome tracts where, not three years ago, violent crimes raged, there is now no necessity for police interference. And why? Because the people cannot afford to purchase liquor now, and, therefore, have not the opportunity of getting up drunken squabbles, which in nine cases out of ten lead to bloodshed if not to murder. Again; the Gonds, a demi-savage Hill tribe, who, in a former generation, were not drunkards, but only learnt the use of the noxious drugs and spirits since the establishment of the Abkaree farming lease system under the British rule, have now reverted to their natural proclivities for sobriety, and have generally shaken off the evils which grasping farmers had engrafted on their social life. An anecdote is told on this point which is very interesting. These farmers, whose interest, as I have already stated, was to diffuse a taste for liquor among the people, had taken advantage of the unsophisticated character of the Gonds and other hill tribes in these provinces, and established a custom among them, by which they were bound to purchase a certain number of bottles of liquor at certain ceremonies. On one occasion when a Punchayet was being held between a farmer of the Abkaree duty and a number of Gonds in the open air, a police officer came on the group, and, overhearing a clamour of angry voices, went up to them and enquired the reason. The farmer tried to make the affair look as insignificant as possible, and said it was merely a disagreement about the payment of full price of liquor purchased; but the police officer, observing the Gonds to [illegible] them for an explanation, when [illegible] truthfulness, they spoke out [illegible] that the farmer was compelling [illegible] more liquor than they required, [illegible] that it was customary to purchase on [illegible]on, then on the tapis, the number of [illegible] he had named. Such was an instance [illegible] abuse to which these farmers of yore [illegible]rried their influence, literally forcing liquor down the throats of the people against their will. What would the magistrate at a station say, if the foreman of an European firm were to write and remind him that he had not purchased his *quantum* of liquor from the firm on the occasion of his 7th child's christening? It is to be hoped that Mr. Temple will at once introduce the new system into such portions also of the Central Provinces where it is not now in force.

My budget of news is scanty. The week has passed over with rain and such flashes of lightning and peals of thunder as might terrify the nerves of a *Cour de Lion*. A tigress suckled boy was reported to have been brought into the station the other day. Having had the curiosity to search after him for food for my letter to you, I was amused at seeing in the boy a deformed idiot, sitting in the market place and devouring mangoes from an old woman's basket. Probably he was more rogue than fool.

MARBLE ROCKS.

BOMBAY.

THE Hon'ble Mr. A. B. Warden took charge of his duties as a Judge of the High Court from yesterday.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Sind, per steamer *Amberwitch*, will be closed on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 10 A. M.

WE understand that Mr. F. A. Morrison has sent in the resignation of his appointment as the Head Master of the Fort Proprietary School.

WE regret to announce the death of Rao Bahadoor Hurree Moreshwer, Dufturdar in the office of the Collector of Kaira. The sad event occurred at a place called Borsud on the 7th instant.

THE ESPLANADE MURDER CASE.—The further hearing of the case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Office before the acting Senior Magistrate, when the evidence of the mother of the deceased was taken. The case was again adjourned for further investigation.

SOME of the wealthy Parsees of the Island, we are informed, contemplate opening another Proprietary School on the Dhobee Talao Road, similar to the one which has been established in the Fort, under the denomination of the "Fort Proprietary School."

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—We are informed that the next meeting of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations will be held at Poona on the 23rd instant at 3 P. M.

THE effect of the Parsees opening shops for the sale of meat has been a reduction by the Mahomedan butchers of two annas per lb. on their previous high prices. A little competition is also necessary in the labour market. It is nonsense to say the bamboo coolies are earning 90 rupees per month—they are extorting it, and that is the real truth of the matter, simply because we have not sufficient energy, and enterprise among us to break down a monopoly that ought not to be allowed to exist for one hour. Perhaps when cotton returns to its normal condition, and shares are at a discount, present crying evils may receive the attention they so much need—at present it is clear they never will.

ON Wednesday last their Lordships the acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tucker were occupied for a greater portion of the day in disposing of a criminal case from Sholapore, in which a dancing girl of the name of Wazi and the Deshmukh and Deshpande and other respectable people of the town were charged, the first with having obtained possession of a girl of nine years of age with the intention of using her for purposes of prostitution or for other unlawful or immoral purpose, and the others with having intentionally aided her therein. Mr. Dhirajlal was retained by the dancing girl, and Messrs. Nanabhai Haridas and Shantaram Narayan by two of the other prisoners. The case was very ably argued as His Lordship the acting Chief Justice observed in giving judgment, and all the prisoners with the exception of the dancing girl were aquitted by the Court. We shall shortly give a report of the case.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 16th July, compared with the statement issued on the 9th July:

LIABILITIES.	16th July.	9th July.
Proprietors' Capital...	Rs.1,04,50,000	Rs. 1,04,50,000
General Treasury Balance...	,, 78,06,834	,, 71,37,820
Deposits at Head Office......	,, 3,58,53,290	,, 3,71,41,000
Do. at Branches	,, 35,09,270	,, 35,64,556
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding........	,, 3,06,320	,, 3,04,500
Rest	,, 7,38,163	,, 7,59,638
Sundries........	,, 12,85,167	,, 15,85,133
	,, 5,99,49,949	,, 6,09,33,640
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 42,02,842	Rs. 41,43,991
Credit Accounts at Do. Do.	,, 38,29,751	,, 46,68,844
Bills Discounted at Do. Do	,, 1,17,70,203	,, 1,13,83,562
Dead Stock	,, 6,56,550	,, 6,56,550
Stamps	,, 12,680	,, 12,793
Balances with Agents........	,, 49,23,391	,, 37,77,084
Sundries........	,, 26,08,477	,, 24,60,071
Government Reserve Cash...	,, 38,06,834	,, 31,37,820
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	,, 2,55,27,569	,, 2,62,24,847
Do. Do. Branches.	,, 35,10,752	,, 44,68,078
	,, 5,99,49,049	,, 6,09,33,640

CORONER'S INQUEST.

RESULT OF A SLAP.—A Coroner's Jury was empannelled on Sunday last at the Morgue, Camateepoora, touching the death of a Hindoo woman named Sitta, aged about forty. From the evidence of one Gopal Chaojee, a toddy-drawer, it appears that the deceased was living with him as his wife. He saw her well at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday last, when she complained to him of some pain in her neck and chest. At two o'clock deceased told witness that he must not go to draw toddy as she was dying. She vomitted and purged once during the time. When the deceased complained to him of the pain in her neck and chest he asked her the cause of it. She told him that one Ragoo Visram gave her slaps on her cheeks. Her right check was slightly swollen. Witness did not notice the swelling until the deceased told him that she was struck, and mentioned the name of Ragoo.

Dr. J. M Hyslop, Surgeon to the Coroner, stated that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased. There were no marks of violence upon the head, or any other part of the body, the brain was in its natural state, all the internal organs were natural. The only way witness could account for death was the presence of a fibrinous clot in the heart. The Jury returned the following verdict:—

"Death from natural causes;" and the Jury are of opinion that the deceased's death was in no way accelerated by the slap which she received from Ragoo Visram.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Thursday, 14th July 1864.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

ON the above day one Maneklal Bapubhai, inhabitant of Broach, made an application to set aside an order of the Judge of Surat.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, LL. B., appeared for the applicant.

The circumstances which gave rise to the application were stated to be as follows:—In 1842 Jitsangji Abhesangji, Maharana of Ahmode, passed a bond for Rs. 7,001 to the applicant. Thereafter in 1848-49 the said Jitsangji died without having paid off the amount of the bond. After his death a person of the name of Dipsang succeeded to the gadi of Ahmode; but as he was a minor another person named Bhaibawa Hamirsang was appointed his guardian by the the Assistant Judge of Broach. Dipsang, as the legal representative of Jitsangji, was thereafter sued by the applicant upon the above mentioned bond in the Court of the Sudder Ameen of Broach, who on the 20th April 1855 passed a decree in plaintiff's favour for Rs. 8,001. The decree has not to this day been appealed against. It has been partially executed and Rs. 233 or thereabouts recovered on account of it. In 1862 the applicant applied to the Sudder Ameen of Broach for further execution. A notice was thereupon issued by him to Fatehsang Jaswatsang, who is now in possession of the Ahmode gadi, to show cause why the decree should not be executed. Fatehsang accordingly appeared by his Vakil, and objected to the decree on the ground of fraud in obtaining it. The Sudder Ameen overruled the objection, and ordered execution to issue. Fatehsang appealed against that order to the late acting Judge of Surat Mr. Down, who by his order of the 18th April last reversed the Sudder Ameen's order of execution, thereby virtually setting aside the said decree of 1855. Hence this application praying that the acting Judge's order be set aside.

Mr. Nanabhai in support of this application urged that the decree of 1855 having been passed by a court of competent jurisdiction, and not having been appealed against, it was not competent to the acting Judge to set it aside, as he had virtually done, upon a summary enquiry resulting from an application to enforce it; that in doing so he had directly contravened the provisions of Section 3 of the Civil Procedure Code: that in disposing of the appeal before him he could not enter into the question of fraud or no fraud in obtaining the decree; that if he suspected fraud he could at most have stayed execution for a time, directing the party effected to file a regular suit to have the decree set aside for such fraud; and that it was not competent to Fatehsang to object on the ground of fraud after his father had acquiesced in the justice of the decree by not objecting when it was partially executed in 1859.

Mr. Justice Tucker.—Is this a special appeal, Mr. Nanabhai, against the acting Judge's order in appeal?

Mr. Nanabhai.—Not exactly a special appeal, my Lord. It is rather an application under Section 35 Act XXIII. of 1861 to set aside the acting Judge's order, he having exercised a jurisdiction not vested in him by law in entering into the question of fraud or no fraud.

Sir Joseph Arnould.—Yes. And we will grant a *rule nisi* for the other party to show cause why the Judge's order should not be set aside.

Rule nisi granted

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 18th July, 1864.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER MR. JUSTICE HORE.)

In re Mahomed Ibrahim bin Fuzloodeen Nowrungay.

Mr. Marriott for the opposing creditor.

Mr Bayley for the insolvent.

In this case Mr. Marriott called this day a number of witnesses on behalf of the opposing creditor to prove that the insolvent fraudulently concealed some property belonging to him.

One Chotoo Sumsoodeen on being examined by Mr. Marriott stated that in February last he hired about six carts for the insolvent, who put some furniture therein which witness took to Tanna, and gave to his son-in-law.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Bayley it turned out that the witness was fined on several occasions at the Police Office on a charge of gambling. In the month of May 1862 the insolvent sued him in the Bombay Small Cause Court for money which had and received by him from some of the tenants of the insolvent, and which money he never paid to him. Judgment was given in favour of the insolvent.

Another witness named Jadowjee Kalidas proved that about two years ago he sold certain furniture to the insolvent. Another man by the name of Moorleedhur Hurjeewun also proved that about two years ago he sold some chairs and couches to the insolvent.

Several other witnesses were then examined and cross-examined at length who proved the property such as houses possessed by the insolvent.

The insolvent was next put in the box as a witness for the opposing creditor, and after examining him on certain points, Mr. Marriott put him a question as to the contents of a certain document. Mr. Bayley objected to such sorts of questions being put to the insolvent. The learned counsel contended that he (the insolvent) was not his witness. A party to a cause might be asked in cross-examination as to the contents of a written document, and Mr. Bayley said that as this man was Mr. Marriott's witness he was not at all entitled to put him such a question.

The learned counsel said that this was a criminal procedure and the insolvent stood charged with under Sections 50-51 of the Insolvent Act. (Mr. Bayley, here read the Sections of the Act.) Mr. Bayley cited in support of his argument one or two cases.

The Hon'ble Commissioner, owing to the lateness of the hour, adjourned the hearing until the next Court day, and intimated the counsel on both sides to come prepared with authorities to argue the point raised by Mr. Bayley.

A large number of discharges and *rules nisi* were granted, and the Court rose at 5-15 P. M.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION. SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Twelfth Day, Monday, 18th July 1864.

His Lordship having taken his seat upon the Bench at 10 o'clock the following gentlemen were called for the

MORNING JURY.

MR. W. BURN,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. R. O. Baker; T. Forrest; E. A. Stripe; G. E. Pilcher; H. Jacob; J. McAllister; E. Harrington; J. D'Cruz; Pestonjee Dajeebhoy; Wittoba Pandoorung; and Ally Saib Kote.

MURDER.—Oomer Hajee (No. 1 of the Calendar) was charged with committing the above offence upon his wife. Upon being called upon to plead, the prisoner was or pretended to be perfectly oblivious to the place he was in or to the questions asked, and gave no answer, Mr. Barton, in answer to his Lordship, said he did not think his instructions allowed him to plead for the prisoner for whom he appeared. The Jury were then sworn to try whether the prisoner, in committing the offence with which he was charged, was moved by malice or the visitation of God.

Dr. J. M. Hyslop was called, and, said:—I am Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital. I have known the prisoner since his committal to jail. At that time he appeared to be like ordinary people, he spoke until eight days after he came to the jail, and I believe he is capable of speaking now. His bodily health has always been good.

C. Lake, Marshal of the Jail, said:—The prisoner has been under my charge since the 21st of April. When brought to the jail he answered all questions, and I think him capable of speaking now: he has not spoken now for a fortnight. I have heard him converse with his friends on previous occasions, but not during the fortnight I have spoken of.

His Lordship then, addressing the Jury, told them the only question at present was to give a verdict according to what they had been sworn, whether he committed the act from malice or the visitation of God, and whether he was at present, in their opinion, capable of speech: they had heard what the witnesses had said, and it was for them to determine upon their evidence. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty of committing the deed, charged to him, through malice. His Lordship said he thought it would be better for the prisoner that a plea of not guilty be entered and to proceed with the trial. The Jury were then sworn in the usual manner.

The Advocate General and Mr. Cooper appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton for the prisoner.

The Advocate General then opened the case, stating the facts as has already been published—and called *Aroon Oomer*, who said:—I am ten or twelve years of age. I know the nature of an oath: it is to tell the truth after I am sworn. I am the only son of the pri- [redacted] act of doing that, the adze came in contact with her, she fell down, and I became alarmed and confused, somebody thereupon came and opened the door. My father got the adze from the back yard. I was then behind him, and followed him into the house. My mother was then standing in the front room. My father commenced bawling out. My mother said there is no one. The adze came in contact with my mother whilst my father was flourishing the adze, and whilst my mother was attempting to lay hold of it. I was alarmed and confused at the time and did not observe where she was struck. The sepoys came and took my father away. My mother was sent to the Hospital. After the adze came in contact with my mother she fell down. My father then went about the room bawling like a madman.

By the Court.—I was examined before the Magistrate. I gave evidence then. I said at the Police Court that my father said to my mother "will you forgive me" and struck her a blow on the head, she fell, blood flowed, and when she was on the ground my father struck her several blows on different parts of her person: this is all true, as I stated it before the Magistrate. This is the adze, now shown to me, with which my father struck my mother. I saw my mother afterwards at the Hospital on the night of the same day, she was not then dead. I saw her the next day, she was then dead.

By Mr. Barton.—This is my adze, my mother purchased it for me. I was about to learn the trade of a carpenter. I was fond of my mother and father both, my mother was fond of my father, and he of her. When my father took up the adze I called to my mother "he is coming with an adze which he is flourishing." Before the Magistrate I said that I called to my mother that my father was about to strike himself with the adze, it was in consequence of that my mother attempted to lay hold of him. He appeared mad at that time. In the preceding month, the time of Ramzan, he used to run about and weep, and refused his food, and would not go to sleep: this occurred daily.

By Mr. Barton.—Although my father was mad he never struck my mother before, nor had he been unkind to her.

By the Advocate General.—People fast, but do not weep in the month of Ramzan. My father fasted in that month, also the month following, and after he had fasted for about three days his head used to get turned, he would only drink water, and run about from place to place. He would not stop in the shop, but neglected the business: he was brought back on several occasions by persons who caught him wandering about.

Allee Hajee Ismail said:—I live in Chandool Street, in a house adjoining the prisoner, whose wife was my aunt. I had been to the market on the day this affair happened. I heard the boy crying out his mother had been struck. I went to the door, it was closed, but the chain was not up, I pushed open the door and went in, and there I saw my aunt lying on a mat, blood was flowing from her face, her son was close by and was crying, the prisoner was standing up. I saw the adze lying there, I took it up. When I stooped to pick up the instrument the prisoner took hold of it, I struggled with him and went into the street: he also came having hold of the instrument: two other persons came up and we took the instrument from him. I did not observe any blood on it. I gave it immediately to the constable. After taking it from the prisoner he sat down in the road. The woman was sent to the Hospital. I saw her in the evening, she was unable to speak: I went again the following day, she was then dead. It was understood that the prisoner's head was turned; before he became so, he was a good husband and father. Sometimes he would leave the front verandah, go into the house and hide himself; on those occasions he expressed fear of being apprehended by the police. He would sometimes quarrel with his customers. Some days in the month of Ramzan he wept occasionally, asking pardon, and to be forgiven. He used to ask persons going along the road to forgive him. He was in the habit of saying of his customers that they came to beat him. On the day I took the adze from him he appeared to be mad. No one spoke to him about his wife. He said he had killed her. On that day I was in the house until about 12 o'clock, and observed that he was more mad than usual, he ran about in a more violent manner.

Ameer Ally, police sepoy, said:—On the 6th of April, at 5 o'clock, I was at the Null Chowkey: in consequence of a report I went to a house in Jamlee Street, I entered, the prisoner was sitting there, and a woman was lying on a mat profusely bleeding, the prisoner was about three feet from the woman, he was talking in a loud and irrational manner: he said "there are three or four hundred people come to kill me." I, pointing to the woman, asked him "what is this?" He replied "three or four hundred people came to kill me, and I struck." I took the prisoner into custody.

By Mr. Barton.—On the day I took the prisoner into custody, from the manner in which he talked, I thought his head was turned.

Dr. Ballingal said:—I am Assistant Surgeon at the Jamsetjee Hospital. About 8 o'clock on the evening of the 6th of April I saw the deceased woman, she was then alive, but insensible. She had two contused wounds on the top of the head, communicating with a depressed fracture of the skull, a wound extending from the outer-edge to the right eyebrow and across the bridge of the nose, which was smashed; three or four other wounds about the lips, and both the upper and lower jaws were fractured, and several of the front teeth knocked out. I believe death was caused by these wounds. They might have been inflicted with such an instrument as now shown me.

Joseph Ross said:—I am a European constable. I live at the Mombadavie Chowkey. On the 6th of April, the prisoner was brought to the Chowkey by two sepoys, in consequence of what I heard I went to the house in which the prisoner had resided. I saw there a woman lying on a mat, she was wounded and insensible. I had her conveyed to the Hospital. The adze, now in Court, I received from Hajee, the second witness, the back of it was covered with blood. I saw the woman's body the next day at the inquest.

By Mr. Barton.—When he entered the Chowkey he said to me "did'nt I tell you before some one was going to kill me"? From his appearance on that evening he did not seem to be perfectly in his right senses. A short time before Mr. Forjett left Bombay the prisoner came as a complainant and said a great number of men had resolved to take his life. That was the first time I had known the prisoner. I left him and went upstairs for a few minutes, during my absence Mr. Forjett drove down the Parell road in his gharry, the prisoner rushed out and seized the horse by the head. What passed between him and Mr. Forjett I do not know, but he was brought back to me in the evening, with instructions for me to make enquiries about him. I sent a havildar with him to where the sepoys of my section parade, with orders for them to make every enquiry about him, and report to me the result. The result of the report was that I asked his relations if I should take him to a doctor, with a view to having him sent to an asylum, they refused, saying they would take care of him. I consequently released him.

Dr. Hyslop, said.—I am Medical Officer of the Jail, I have had frequent opportunities of examining the prisoner, he appeared to be in a sound state of mind when he first came to the jail, since then, there has been a great alteration in his manner, Juding from the evidence I have heard to-day, I should say he was insane.

Mr. Barton, in a very few words, addressed to the Jury pleaded the insanity of the prisoner which was proved by the witnesses called for the prosecution. He would not insult their intellect going any further, as the evidence of the witnesses as well as that of the medical men whose opinion they had heard, was amply sufficient to show the state of the unhappy man at the bar, and it was a very small boon after all, for if they found him not guilty on account of insanity, he would be confined in a Lunatic Asylum during the Queen's pleasure, which all very well know, in cases like the present, meant for the term of his natural life. He would say no more but leave it in their hands.

His Lordship briefly summed up, and in the course of doing so remarked upon the evidence of Mr. Constable Ross as being most creditably given, and he was exceedingly pleased to know that the European constables were able to conduct an enquiry in the native language: it was a most desirable thing, especially in cases of life and death, that the enquiry should be conducted by a European, and that he should not be dependent upon an interpreter: he was glad to have been confirmed in what he thought should be, and it reflected credit upon whomsoever made the rule that the European constables should know enough of a native language to enable them to understand what was said to them by a native.

The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty on the grounds of insanity.

His Lordship directed that the prisoner be kept in the custody of the jail until the pleasure of the Government be known.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. W. MICHAEL.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. G. Coates; H. Bedford; E. Law: C. Poole; W, Allen; W. H. Wakeman; J. C. Houghland; P. D'Miranda; Framjee Byramjee; Janardhun Sunkerjee; and Goolam Hossein Chorgay.

USING AS GENUINE A FORGED DOCUMENT.—Hurjewan Kemjee (No. 36 of the Calendar) pleaded not guilty to the above indictment upon which he was charged.

Mr. Dunbar appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Anstey for the defence.

Rustomjee Cowasjee said:—I am a dubash and trader. The ship *Maldon* was in Bombay in the months of May and June last. I granted no shipping orders on that ship. I have known the prisoner for the last two years. I remember him coming in the latter part of last month to the office. Mr. Giles brought him to me and asked if I had signed any shipping orders for the prisoner, I said no, I have neither given or signed any shipping order. This paper (now given into my hand) bears my name, but it is not in my handwriting, it is a forgery. I never authorized any one to sign it. This order was not shown to me by Mr. Giles.

By Mr. Anstey.—I don't know the man the prisoner said was his partner, Girdhur. I never had any dealings with him. I know no one of that name. I did not tell the Magistrate I had authorized no one to sign my name, because I was not asked the question.

S. Giles said:—I am Assistant in the firm of Messrs. Framjee, Sands & Co. They are Agents to the Commercial Union Insurance Co. I know the prisoner. He applied to me last month for an insurance on the ship *Maldon*. It was on the 7th of June he produced a shipping order: this is it now before the Court. The man Girdhur had been to me in the morning for the same purpose. I asked him, previous to granting it, to produce a shipping order. The prisoner called in the afternoon, I asked him if he had brought the shipping order I had spoken to his partner about in the morning. He then produced the order now in Court, I asked him by whose order [redacted] at his request I went to see Rustomjee Cowasjee. I did not know him before. Prisoner pointed him out, and said he had authorized him to sign the document. I asked Rustomjee if he signed or authorized any one to sign the shipping order, he said no, and went with us to Ritchie, Steuart & Co., when we saw Mr. Scott, and I told him this was the man who produced the order. I then left him with Mr. Scott. I might grant an order in a special case, but there is a general order against it. The order was made to protect the Insurance Company against insurance speculators, and also to protect ship owners, as it is difficult to procure freight unless insurance can be effected in Bombay. A person named Bomanjee, who is employed in our office, was present, and I called him up to witness what took place, as I wished to be very exact in what I did in this instance.

By Mr. Anstey.—I have been nearly four years in the country and am able to speak generally in Hindustanee. I called Bomanjee as interpreter as I wished to be particular, and I am not a master of the language. The prisoner did not say that his partner had assured him the order had been signed by Cowasjee. I am perfectly satisfied that what I have stated was the nature of the conversation between the prisoner and myself. At this distance of time I could not undertake to repeat the exact words either in Hindustanee or English. When I saw Girdhur and spoke to him about the order he denied knowing anything of the matter, he denied having either written or signed it. My suspicions were aroused from the fact of the ship not having been half discharged, and not being on the berth, and I thought it unlikely that insurance orders should have been issued at that stage. I have frequently done business with the prisoner, using at the time Hindustanee in our communications.

Bomanjee Pallonjee said:—I am a clerk in the office of Framjee, Sands & Co. I know the prisoner by sight. I recollect acting as interpreter between him and Mr. Giles. I asked him by whom the shipping order had been signed, he said it was signed by his partner named Girdhur. Mr. Giles asked by whose authority his partner had signed, he replied by order of Rustomjee Cowasjee. Mr. Giles commenced writing a note, when the prisoner took off his turban and asked pardon promising to pay any amount of fine Mr. Giles might think proper to inflict. Mr. Giles said it was not his own affair, it must go before Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., and when the note was written the prisoner tried to snatch the note away. The note was sent off to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., eventually Mr. Giles and the prisoner left our office together.

By Mr. Anstey.—I do not know if the firm of Framjee, Sauds & Co. is considered a Parsee firm or no. I know it is considered a very respectable firm. I do not know Rustomjee Cowasjee.

By Mr. Dunbar.—It is not my province in the office to have any transactions with brokers.

Mr. F. Davidson said:—I am in the employ of Ritchie, Steuart and Co. The ship *Maldon* was consigned to them. She was not placed on the berth whilst in this port. No shipping orders were granted with respect to her for Liverpool; had they been they would have been granted by Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Mr. Anstey rose on behalf of the prisoner and said, that in the whole of the evidence there was no evidence of fraud having been attempted by his client. In the case of an insurance, if the goods are not shipped, no insurance is gained, if the goods are shipped, there is no falsehood. Concerning the order said to have been forged, did the prisoner know, or had he reason to suspect it was a dishonest document? To be criminal there must be evidence of a knowledge of the forgery. Did the prisoner act like a guilty party when he came again to Mr. Giles after his order had been detained? Did it not look something like innocence for the prisoner to propose going to Rustomjee's office, not for the satisfaction of Mr. Giles, but to satisfy himself whether his partner Girdhur had really received permission from Rustomjee to sign the order? Had he signed it himself he would not have been foolish as to go and ask the very man he should have given the widest berth. It was, as he had stated, his partner had given him the order telling him he had Bomanjee's permission to sign. Well, was it anything so extraordinary for one partner to say to another "I cannot go out just now, there is a transaction I have commenced, but could not finish on account of a document not being to hand, here is the document, go and conclude the arrangment." Under these circumstances would the partner requested to go on the business waste his time by asking questions as to where, when, how, and by whom the note or document was signed? Certainly not; and he (the learned counsel,) would call men of character and standing, who could prove the delivery of the document to the prisoner by his partner Girdhur, with a request that he would go and finish the transaction he had begun. He would also call men of wealth and position who would speak to the character of the prisoner for a number of years.

Permanund Cursonjee said:—I know the prisoner's partner Girdhur. On the 7th or 8th of June I saw him take a paper out of his pocket and hand it to the prisoner. Girdhur said here is a shipping order, you obtain insurance upon it from the office of Framjee, Sands & Co., and said I have made this order at the request of Rustomjee Dubash.

By Mr. Dunbar.—I am a share broker. I am related to the prisoner, he is married to my sister. I do not know where Girdhur is, whether in Bombay or not, I have not seen him since I saw him give the paper on the 7th or 8th of June. There was a person named Mooljee Manockchund present at the time.

Mooljee Manockchund, share and note broker, corroborated the evidence of the last witness.

Govindjee Doongerjee, shroff and cotton dealer, had known the prisoner 14 years, he used to collect and pay money for his firm on account of hoondies. During the years he had known the prisoner this was the first time any aspersion had been thrown upon his character.

A number of shroffs and merchants came forward and bore testimony to the excellent character which the prisoner had previously borne.

His Lordship, previous to summing up, explained fully and lucidly to the Jury the nature of the code as regarded forgery and its bearings upon this case. He then very carefully summed up, remarking minutely upon the evidence, and particularly upon any apparent descrepancies occurring, and concluded by reminding them, that however good a character may have been given to a man, it could only operate in the event of their having a doubt in favour of the prisoner, in that case these recommendations were valuable, as showing that a man of former good character would not have committed the crime imputed to him.

The Jury after a short consultation returned a verdict of guilty of using a forged document knowing the same not to be genuine. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court rose at 6-30 P.M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. HEYCOCK'S FEELINGS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your reporter has led you into an amusing mistake in stating that I proposed, at the late Meeting of the Bench of Justices, to obliterate Mr. Heycock's resolution out of consideration for the feelings of that gentleman. I neither said nor thought anything whatever about "Mr. Heycock's feelings," and I am sure your well known courtesy will dictate an ample apology to the undeserving object at which you aimed the vigorous broadside in this morning's *Gazette*,—namely your obedient servant,

Monday. F. GELL, Justice of the Peace.

MR. DINSHAW DOSADAROO'S SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I should feel obliged by your inserting the following:—On Saturday the 2nd instant an examination and distribution of prizes took place in the school of Dinshaw Dosadaroo at the Vankee Bordee. The Rev. R. Montgomery presided on the occasion; and M. Roonan, Esq., the Head Master of the Government High School, and Mr. Burjorjee, one of his Assistants, were also present, and took part in the examination. The school in question is strictly a private establishment; having neither endowment nor aid, except from the parents of the children. Yet it supports three Assistant Masters besides the Principal. The number of scholars present was 75 girls, of ages varying from five to thirteen; and 125 boys. Both the girls and boys seem to be remarkably well taught. In Geography and Grammar they are particularly well up, and it was very gratifying to observe how well they understood what they read. The only thing they failed in was writing from dictation, which in Parsee children is not much to be wondered at. In addition to reading and writing in the vernacular, Grammar, Geography, and accounts, the girls are also taught needlework and knitting in wool. It would be difficult to find in Surat a better taught school than this private institution of Dinshaw Dosadaroo, which, notwithstanding the folly of spending some hours daily in drilling the poor youngsters to jabber Zend prayers and praises of which they do not understand a word, is well deserving of a grant-in-aid, either from Government or some of the wealthy Parsees of Bombay.

Surat, 13th July. WELL WISHER.

THE BANK MANIA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Caution" gives exceedingly wise counsel relative to the amalgamation of a number of new Banks recently started.

Without taking into account what has been or may be done in England in the formation of new Banking Institutions whose scene of operations shall be the East, there can be very little doubt but there will be a scarcity of business,—possibly enough a ruinous competition for it,—whenever cotton assumes a currency, which it is of course sooner or later bound to do, more in keeping with the cost of production.

Without a single addition to their present number, the purely Exchange Banks now in operation will in ordinary times be equal to all the business offering; and new institutions with only this branch of business open to them must either find themselves dependent for their profits on the "smartness" of their managers,—a most unsafe style of Banking,—or should their Directors exercise proper precautions the amount of business done by the majority must be very limited indeed. It is quite possible that if we have such a Money Market this cold season as we had last, each and all may if they maintain separate establishments declare respectable first dividends, but there is too much reason to fear that the inevitable future of low priced cotton will whenever it arrives show a widely [redacted] speculators will bring about; and considering the business to be done in discounts and inland exchanges, there is not much fear of its resources becoming unwieldy even supposing the subscribed capital were nearly all called up.

II. The amalgamated institution would hold a position such as would enable it to ask for and obtain a charter; and

III. An influential and experienced management might be formed. Without throwing the slightest discredit on the intelligence or zeal of the Boards or the Managers of the new institutions as they at present stand, it may be safely said that a large proportion of them are wanting in that experience which in a storm, financial or other, is often of infinitely more avail than talent, however great.

Amalgamation will, therefore, it is to be hoped, become the order of the day, and the more widely it is carried into effect it will, it is believed, be the better for all

Bombay, 18th July. THE CONCERNED.

THE LATE POISONING CASE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I cannot help expressing my surprise that the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Souter, and his Assistant, Mr. Edginton, who has had a much longer experience of the police system, as carried on at the presidency, than his immediate superior, should, as was alleged by the presiding Judge, have allowed a gang of poisoners to escape from the gallows in the manner they were allowed to do on Friday last. That a most signal failure of justice has, somehow, taken place in this case, no one who has taken the trouble to read the evidence carefully, and who understands the relative positions of the prisoners, and the two principal evidences for the prosecution, towards the unfortunate boy Gunput Gendoo, can for a moment doubt. That at least three of the actual murderers were in the dock is certain; and it is quite plain, from what fell from the lips of Mr. Justice Couch on the last day of this protracted trial, that had Mr. Souter, or Mr. Edginton, or any other trustworthy European of the police force, who thoroughly understood Marathi, as they do, received the voluntary confessions of the three prisoners who confessed to the police havildar, Motee Wittoo, the result might have been very different from what it was. When the Advocate General offered to put in the three prisoners' confessions, as evidence for the Crown, he was stopped by the Judge with the following remarks:—"The prosecution ought not to have confined the testimony with regard to the confessions to the statement of a native policeman; but it should have called intelligent and trustworthy witnesses, such as Mr. Souter, Mr. Edginton, or some other European officer, to confirm them. This had not been done; and his Lordship would be sorry to allow a Jury to convict a prisoner of so serious a charge as murder, upon confessions obtained solely through native policemen." Whether or not his Lordship was warranted in what he said on this occasion, I will not stay to enquire: but I may state that a great many persons have, to my knowledge, been sent to the gallows in this place, upon much weaker evidence, and upon evidence quite as open to suspicion, as that upon which these poisoners were so hastily acquitted (even before the Judge had commenced to sum up) on Friday last. It may seem unjust, perhaps, to blame the Jury for this, because it had been thundered into their ears for three mortal hours on the day before, by the learned counsel for the prisoners, that the Bombay police are a set of demons who are capable of any enormity, and that their clients were the personification of innocence. In fact the addresses of the counsel for the defence throughout reminded me very forcibly of Mr. (now Lord) Brougham's advice on one occasion to a client.—"Your case has no merits: abuse the plaintiff's attorney!" In this case the attorney for the plaintiff was the police havildar, Motee Wittoo, the representative, for the nonce, of the Bombay police force. To my mind there could be no reasonable doubt of the guilt of at least three of the prisoners, Luximon Poondlick, Venkoo Nabajee, and Binabye, woman. The first admitted that he had given the boy the *burfi*, which was passed to him by Venkoo, who received it from Binabye; but that he did not know it contained poison. Binabye repeatedly confessed that she had paid Luximon two hundred rupees to kill the boy; adding, that all that was done by Poondlick was done by her directions. Binabye persisted in this statement from the first; and if the Marshal of the County Jail were to be referred to, he would probably be able to state whether or not it is true that on the morning of the first day of the trial she had to be prevented from pleading guilty in the dock; she having intimated her intention to do so. The woman Rewoo, who is the wife of the prisoner Poondlick, confessed that she was present when the *burfi* was given to the boy; but that she did not know it contained poison. Venkoo, who is alleged to have passed the poisoned sweetmeat to the boy, is the brother of Binabye, who is the grandmother of the victim of this horrible conspiracy; and Rewoo is the wife of Poondlick;—a nice little family party! Venkoo has for ten years past been enjoying the property of the deceased boy, which was left in trust, by his deceased father, to Binabye, until he became of age. A plaint is now pending in the High Court in which the deceased boy was the plaintiff, who claimed the property of

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his father from Binabye and the fifth prisoner Rughonath Sewram. In case of the boy's death, the property went to the next *male* heir, Venkoo; the boy having no brother. A dose of poison has removed the only obstacle from their path, and an enlightened Bombay Jury—some of whom probably served the office of Jurymen for the first time in their lives at the present Sessions—have acquitted them of this foul, dastardly, and most damnable murder, thus leaving them to revel in the enjoyment of their blood-stained plunder.

A great deal was made by the prisoners' counsel of the fact that the two principal witnesses for the Crown, Gunesh Nathoo, and Chimmabye, his wife, were accomplices (or accessories) in the crime. There cannot I think, be a doubt that this is the case: but when we come to consider the relation in which they stand to Binabye, the actual murderess, their silence on the subject, until examined by the police, is easily accounted for. Gunnesh holds his office of priest of the Marotee temple at Byculla, where the murder was committed, from Binabye, and as Binabye and the deceased boy's mother had had a quarrel for the last five years, which had extended to him and his wife, the death of the boy would also remove an obstacle from their path; for in case of the lawsuit (which is about the revenues of the temple) being decided in his (the boy's) favour, Gunnesh was sure to be removed from his office. Much was also said about the improbability of a Hindoo temple being selected as the scene for the perpetration of the crime; but it should be recollected that the hour at which it took place was 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons are at their work and when worshippers seldom or ever go to their temples, except on a festival or fast day; and seldom even then at that hour of the day. Besides, it was deposed to in evidence, that Rughonath Sewram was standing at the door of the temple—doubtless to warn those inside of any person coming—and even the witnesses called for his defence admitted that he left his shop on that morning at about 11 o'clock and returned within half an hour. There is, therefore, nothing inconsistent with truth in this part of the evidence—more particularly as Binabye was the owner of the temple and lived in a house adjoining it, and Venkoo is her brother. In fact the whole of this horrible transaction appears in reality to have been a family arrangement! The Crown had no option but to accept the testimony of Gunnesh and his wife, as no other was forthcoming. The evidence of accomplices who are not principals in the crime of murder is admissible and legal; and in many cases it is the only evidence available. It should, of course, not be relied upon except it be supported by the strongest circumstantial, or other independent testimony. Of the former there was quite enough to satisfy any reasonable person that the murderers were in the dock; and the public are told it was only by the neglect of Mr. Souter and Mr. Edginton to receive the prisoners' confessions themselves, that it has to deplore their acquittal and consequent escape from the gallows—a fate which they so richly deserved. It is all very well to blame the police, when they deserve it, as they certainly seem to do on this occasion, for the serious negligence of which they have been accused; but I see no good reason why the havildar, Motee Wittoo, should be held up to public execration, as he has been, for the way in which he gave his evidence. I was in Court all the time he was giving it; and as a Juryman of upwards of twenty years' standing, I can conscientiously say that I never heard better or fairer evidence given by any native policeman. It was perfectly consistent throughout; and in a most material point, relating to the confessions of the prisoners, he was completely and entirely borne out by the committing Magistrate, Mr. Brown. Had he been really a corrupt man, determined to hang the prisoners, guilty or not guilty, by supplying the "missing link" in the chain of evidence"; what so easy for him as to have bought a few pice worth of arsenic at the first grocer's shop and pretended to have found it in the house of one of them? No poison was found, it is true, in the possession of any of the prisoners; but there was enough found in the body of the poisoned boy to kill a horse. If the police system is bad, and it is not my object in this letter either to defend or denounce it, it is not Motee Wittoo's fault that it is so; but Mr. Forjett's or Mr. Souter's. Motee performed his duty in this case according to his orders; and I see no reason for his being bullied into fits because he did so.

There is another very material point in this enquiry, that has been, seemingly, entirely overlooked, and which demands elucidation at the hands of the proper authorities. It is this. When the deceased boy, Gunput, was first brought to the hospital—and for some hours afterwards—I am credibly informed the medical officers had no suspicion of his being poisoned, but treated him for cholera, which at that time was ravaging the native town. It will, however, be seen from the evidence of the prosecutrix, Bheema, the mother of the boy, that she stated in her evidence as follows:—"He (deceased) brought up some pieces of a white substance, which I preserved in a copper pot, and took it to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and gave it to a native doctor there." I am also informed that this witness, immediately upon her son's admission into the hospital, mentioned to some of the native establishment in the ward her suspicions that he had been poisoned; and the names of some of the persons whom she suspected of the crime. She also at once gave Luximon Poondlick in charge of the police within two hours of the murder. This proved that her first suspicions were directed to him; and he was at once brought to the hospital. This being so, why was the matter not instantly brought to the notice of the European medical officers of the institution, and a Magistrate sent for to take the dying boy's declaration on oath? That might have effectually riveted the "missing link in the chain of evidence." Again, it is stated in evidence, on the oaths of the prosecutrix (which was not impeached by counsel) and the police havildar, that the boy pointed to the prisoner Luximon Poondlick, who was brought to his dying bedside at a time when many persons—some of them Europeans—were present, as the person who gave him the poisoned sweetmeat. It is further stated in evidence, that the boy remained in his [illegible] the moment of his death; which [illegible] 9 o'clock on the same night. I will [illegible] all [illegible] but will merely ask—why were the police and the medical officers of the hospital about, that they did not call in a Magistrate the moment it was suspected by them the boy was poisoned?" The public has a right to demand a categorical answer to this reasonable question.

To conclude, it is my decided impression that the verdict in this case was unsound and directly opposed to the evidence, which the circumstances surrounding it all proved to be true—pointing directly to the prisoners as the murderers. These, Mr. Editor, are my sentiments, and I shall be happy to meet any one in print who will venture to gainsay what I have said.

Bombay, 18th July. A PETIT JUROR.

MR. JAMES HUNT, LATE OF THE FIRM OF HUNT, MONNET & Co.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I am extremely sorry to see that certain ill-judged or ill-advised friends of James Hunt continue to attempt to justify the conduct of so unprincipled a man, while at the same time they do not scruple to disparage the character of Mr. Monnet. Several articles lately published in the *Deccan Herald* I consider prejudiced, unjust, and wilfully regardless of both fact and truth. I refer especially to an article which appears in the paper above mentioned on June 13th and another on July 1st.

Nothing could have been more straight-forward or more clearly truthful than Mr. Monnet's letter to the *Bombay Gazette* of June 9th. He plainly stated that he could produce "proofs" in support of all the facts he advanced, and, moreover, he fearlessly invited Hunt's friends and relatives to make full enquiry into the whole of his quarrel with James Hunt. Instead of so enquiring into the matter and becoming acquainted with the truth they catch at any stray waif of information which appears to enable them to make a loop-hole for Hunt, while they do not fail to heap unfair and untrue censures on the head of Mr. Monnet.

I believe Mr. Monnet to have been the only honest partner in the late firm, and that he has been most cruelly duped by the others. "The truth has come out at last," but not in the *Deccan Herald*, nor after the fashion which that paper would like it to assume. I have examined Mr. Monnet's "proofs" and can come forward as his champion boldly and truly.

The books were not seized in November but on the 8th of February, six days before James Hunt's arrival. Mr. Monnet's authority for removing the books was no less than that of one of the first counsel in the High Court of Bombay, worded as follows:—"It is a general rule of construction in the case of partnership articles, that they shall be if possible so interpreted as to prevent the dishonest partner from using them for the purpose of his fraud. In the present case I think that the provision for the custody of the partnership books is directory only, and, in fact, no more than declaratory of a common law obligation, and that under the circumstances a specific performance of that obligation will not now, as against Mr. Monnet, be decreed in favour of the defaulter. In other words I think the former at liberty to remove the books for safe custody. * * * * Documents clearly and of necessity relating to transactions, in which the firm was interested or by which its property was affected may be retained by Mr. Monnet whether those documents purport to be partnership papers or private papers of the defaulting partner." It must be borne in mind that new books were opened in all the houses on November 29th, the date of Jacob Hunt's death. The old ones and only those of Poona were seized. Before their removal the bills were correctly made out and left with the clerks in charge. The books were retained for two months and not for five. Further, as soon as Mr. Hunt requested to inspect the books they were placed at his disposal in Mr. Monnet's lawyer's office—see the following:—

"DEAR SIRS"

"HUNT and MONNET.

Mr. Hunt can inspect the books at our office at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but any explanation he may think fit to give must be in writing addressed to us.—Yours truly, "ACLAND and PRENTIS.

"Messrs. KEIR and RAMSDEN.

"Bombay, 22nd Feb. 1864."

Mr. Hunt was never denied access to the books whenever he requested to see them.

Mr. Monnet performed only his positive duty in thoroughly examining the books and papers of the firm after Jacob Hunt's death. The disclosures he made were of such a nature that he needed no advice about waiting for James Hunt's arrival: he was fully justified in pursuing his own course.

During the five months from November till April, bills were made out, cash was collected, and business was carried on. As I have before stated the books (closed in November) were only detained two months out of that period, viz. from February till April, and during that time they were open to Mr. Hunt's inspection. These are the real facts concerning the books and are very wide of what the *Deccan Herald* states as such. With regard to the Secunderabad books, the credulous correspondent to the *Deccan Herald* or any others curious on the subject may be satisfied at once—see the following:—

"This is to certify that Mr. G. Monnet has handed over to us account books, memorandums and all records connected with this establishment and that we have found them correct and straightforward. Small claims against the late firm have been adjusted and paid, larger demands have been transferred to the name of Hunt & Co.

"This document also certifies that the liabilities of the late firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co. in Secunderabad at the time Mr. Monnet gave over charge of books to us, viz. on the 16th of April 1864 was under thirty-five thousand rupees.

"Mr. Monnet's private account settled and arranged as per clauses in the agreement between him and Mr. Hunt.

"We may further state that Mr. Monnet has fully carried out his part of the covenant by giving every assistance in his power in introducing our agent (the undersigned) to constituents and other matters connected with the business of this establishment.

"P. pro. Hunt & Co.,

"E. W. MOSES.

"Secunderabad, 14th May 1864,

"Witnesses { W. G. PEACOCK.
M. CRISTINAH.
G. W. MARRETT."

Mr. Monnet's was not a case of dispute, his partner had secretly defrauded him: it was a clear case of swindling, and the clause in the deed of partnership regarding disputes had nothing to do with the matter. It is false to say that the lawyers said that a criminal case could not be made out. I will quote again from the counsel of the High Court:—

"I think that the circumstances disclose quite "enough to justify Mr. Monnet in laying a criminal in-"formation on oath before the Fort Police Magistrate "against Mr. James Hunt. The charges should be—first "*criminal breach of trust*; and second, *criminal mis-"appropriation of joint property*. The transactions to "which those charges relate are those respecting the "raising monies on partnership cheques not afterwards "accounted for. The Fort Police Court has undoubtedly "the jurisdiction to entertain the charges and commit "them for trial to the ordinary criminal side of this "High Court. * * * Civil proceedings "on the ordinary civil side of the High Court may be "instituted by Mr. Monnet against Mr. James Hunt "whether the criminal proceedings are or are not com-"menced."

Mr. Hunt's answer to the lawyer's letter with which he was served was entirely unsatisfactory: he could not clear or defend his conduct; and after all his explanations and extenuations—see the opinion of the same eminent counsel—

"I see no reason for supposing either that Messrs. "Keir and Ramsden will prove or that they will obtain "any benefit for their client by proving the matters "of extenuation suggested, Mr. Hunt will be liable all "the same to the advised prosecution. * * * "I advise Mr. Monnet to proceed with the information "as already settled by his advisers."

Mr. Hunt never granted Mr. Monnet a private interview simply because the latter never asked for one, but on the contrary refused altogether to see the man. Notwithstanding this Mr. Hunt forced himself upon Mr. Monnet and begged hard for the prosecution not to be instituted but for the affair to be compromised. Mr. Monnet did not say that he was sorry for not waiting until Hunt's arrival so as to have settled matters by arbitration. The truth is that he did not condescend to argue with Mr. Hunt at all, but simply said "Go to my lawyer; you have treated me so badly that I speak to you only through them." There are witnesses to prove that this is what really passed at the interview in question.

The case was made out for the Police Court but not actually laid before the Magistrate: it was withdrawn in Court at the request of Hunt's lawyers, in order that they might offer compromise on the part of their client. Mr. Monnet did not insist on the prosecution since it would in all probability have resulted in a very long—perhaps ruinous trial—but he is now extremely sorry that he did not carry it out: both he and his friends feel that in this he made a vital mistake; but patience, the delinquent may yet be brought to justice.

Of course Mr. Monnet knows that James Hunt had some private cash invested in the firm. (How he came by a part of it is somewhat questionable); but Mr. Monnet also happens to know that Hunt spent that money, so that little or none of it really remained in the firm, although he had not apparently drawn it out. James Hunt entered into a private compact with Captain ——, paying that gentleman Rs. 13,000 on house property and was also building houses; he spent large sums during his journies home for private purposes and he kept up extravagantly expensive establishments in India. These things are well known and were entirely incompatible with the monthly allowance he was supposed and had agreed to draw from the firm. Independent of all this, in the crisis to which James Hunt brought the firm affairs he had no right to remove one rupee invested in the firm by himself or any body else.

Mr. Monnet is not now in ignorance of the firm management or more truly mismanagement, and it is easy enough to prove that Hunt took away property none of which was his own. He borrowed sums of money to a large amount just before he absconded, some of them as follows—from Vizerungum Moodlier Rs. 37,500, and 4,000 from Manockjee Pestonjee on the 21st of March. From Bolagir Mangir Rs. 40,000 on April 1st.

Hunt solicited these loans on the ground of having to pay Mr. Monnet's share (which was false, since Mr. Monnet had agreed to receive nearly all his money by monthly instalments), appropriated them to his own use, and made no entries of them in the books. Had they been honestly used in the business it would have been saved from insolvency. Besides monies Hunt removed from the Bombay shop all the valuable jewels, taking them away under pretence of showing them to the Nizam.

Such facts as these are strangely at variance with the statements of the *Deccan Herald* correspondent about Hunt taking no more than his own property. Mean, base, cowardly and dishonest as it was for James Hunt to leave the business, so that the whole of the worry and labour of winding it up should fall upon the shoulders of the man he had so villanously injured—still more mean, base, cowardly and dishonest was it for him to rob the firm previous to taking himself off. I doubt if he enjoys his rest and quiet, his ill-gotten wealth can bring him no peace. Sooner or later his sin will find him out. I know from good authority that he relieved his con[illegible] the road towards Madras by gambling with [illegible]—and lost a large sum of money. So already he appears to be still stepping downwards. I cannot agree that Hunt was "unfortunate," he was only too fortunate, otherwise he could not have so successfully imposed on his partner and many others. That he was not known until lately to be a rogue simply proves the depth of deceit in his character. It is impossible to reconcile his acts with anything like goodness: had he been a man of "private worth" or in any sense of the word "good," he would after bringing his affairs into such a wretched condition have remained and done his duty by his creditors, his partner, and his family, rather than sneak away under cover of false statements—Hunt's apparent pecuniary worth might have been of value to his friends. I knew the man well and should like to be informed as to what the *Deccan Herald* means by his "private worth;" it cannot be "moral worth;" what then is it?

No comparison can be made between the two men. Mr. Monnet had also very lately left the firm, but he did so legally and openly, not knowing that the firm was in an insolvent condition, for had he been aware of such a fact surely he never would have agreed to receive his share in monthly instalments with the firm property as security for the payments,—this he did do. Hunt's hard work for the firm is more than questionable. Mr. Monnet has been the willing horse, getting all the work and none of the reward; he conducted the firm for the first six months alone, and again for fourteen months while Hunt was on trial and in prison in Bombay. Mr. Monnet never went home partly for business and partly for pleasure, whereas James Hunt did so three years running, staying away four months, six months, and three months respectively; therefore it appears that out of five years (the length of time the partnership existed) James Hunt was entirely absent for one year and eight months and doing home business for thirteen or fourteen months more: so that for three years out of the five James Hunt did not and could not have worked hard, in fact it was Mr. Monnet who kept the firm together for so long. As soon as he left James Hunt had to throw it up.

Mr. Monnet is Swiss but true to his country, he proves a man of integrity and honour: his friends, and they are many, both English and foreign, are extremely sorry for his trials and his losses; moreover, they will be ready to assist him in a new way of life as soon as he is free from the entanglements which James Hunt in so base and cowardly a manner left him to dispose of. Mr. Monnet holds properly attested documents which can fully support the position he has taken with regard to the Hunts, and if the Editor of the *Deccan Herald* or his Bombay correspondent acted like men they would examine those documents and save themselves the trouble, and Mr. Monnet the annoyance, of published falsehoods. If I mistake not the said Bombay correspondent is one deeply indebted to the Swiss, and who ought to be the very last to say one word in disfavour of that people. I should advise both the Editor of the *Deccan Herald* and his correspondent to be more careful in future as to the nature of their communications with regard to Hunt, and if they have any personal regard for him they had better not make public statements, which can only more deeply blacken his reputation by bringing out the real truth; and again, whatever may be their private predilections they should in a public paper have a further regard to righteous judgment.

Bombay, 16th July. TRUTH.

SUPPLY OF WATER AT MILITARY STATIONS.

Minute by the President of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal.

AMONG the recommendations made in the Report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the sanitary state of the Army in India is the following:—"that all existing water sources be subjected to analysis, and those rejected which contain matters injurious to health." The Commissioners have recorded their opinion that the "unsatisfactory condition of the water-supply is one of the cardinal defects at Indian Stations," and this opinion is supported by the evidence of distinguished Chemists, two of whom are Officers of Health in London.* The Commissioners show that with very few exceptions the water at Stations for Troops in India has been no where submitted to chemical analysis; that where an analysis has been made, the results are by no means satisfactory as regards the purity of the supply, and that there is, to say the least, strong reason for suspecting that unwholesome water is often a serious cause of disease among the Troops.

The Cholera Commission came to the same conclusion. They say † that "there can be no doubt that the water-supply in most of our Stations is extremely unsatisfactory, and that the water is often contaminated by organic matters to a dangerous extent." The account given in the Report of the Commission of the manner in which, as proved by the analysis of Dr. Brown, the water of some of the wells used for the supply of drinking-water at Meean Meer had become polluted by cess-pools, is in itself sufficient to show the justice of this conclusion.

There can be no doubt that a careful chemical investigation into the state of the water-supply at all Stations for European Troops ought to be made without delay. It is essential that this should be made on the spot; the purpose required cannot satisfactorily be attained by sending water for analysis to a distance; and it will be necessary not only to ascertain in each case the character of the present supply, but whenever this is found to be impure, to show what measures ought to be taken for improving it. The enquiry should, in the first instance, be made at the Military Stations, but it may probably be hereafter extended with great advantage to Civil Stations, Native towns, and other places.

The question of proper provision at Military Stations of water for purposes of ablution may be taken up at the same time.

This enquiry will necessarily require, under any circumstances, a considerable time for its completion, and it is not at present clear how it can best be undertaken. The difficulty is much increased by the fact that there are, so far as I am informed, very few Officers to be found in this Presidency who possess the altogether peculiar and special qualifications required for conducting such investigations. Before making any general recommendation to the Government of India, it seems desirable to bring the subject to the notice of the Local Governments and Administrations, and to request to be favored with their views regarding the manner in which this enquiry should be carried on, and the order in which the Stations should be taken up, with reference to the general character borne by them in respect of water-supply. The Commission should also ask whether there are any Officers at the disposal of the Local Government who would be able to undertake it, either in addition to or irrespective of, their present duties.

It does not appear necessary at present that the Commission should enter into any details regarding the nature of the examination to which the water should be subjected, but it will be desirable hereafter that a uniform procedure should be prescribed, so that the results obtained in different parts of the country may be properly comparable. Although the examination should ultimately include a complete quantitative analysis, it must not be assumed that this should always be undertaken immediately. A less minute examination, if made by a good practical Chemist, would often afford very valuable information regarding the quality of the drinking-water at our Military Stations, and might afford sufficient data for immediate action. But it is essential that no enquiry of the kind should be entrusted to any person who is not well known to be thoroughly competent to undertake it.

Regarding any general rules which ought to be laid down for securing uniformity of results, the Commission might properly ask the advice of any good Chemists whose opinion it may be possible to obtain. We ought also to communicate with the Madras and Bombay Commissions, and ascertain their views on the whole subject.

J. STRACHEY, President,
Sanitary Commission for Bengal.

9th May 1864.

* Vide Report, pages 87 to 97, 8vo. addition.

† Report, Section II. para. 364.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal, of the 9th May 1864.

The President read his Minute of this date on the supply of water at Military Stations.

RESOLUTION.—That a copy be sent to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the Secretary to the Government of North-Western Provinces, the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, with a request that the Commission may be favored with the views of the Local Governments on the subjects referred to in the Minute.

That copies be sent to the Chemical Examiners to the Governments of Bengal and the Punjab, and also to Dr. Murray Thompson of Roorkee, Dr. Lackersteen of Sylhet, and Staff Assistant Surgeon Wood at Berhampore, with a request that they will favor the Commission with their opinion as to how the analysis of water could be uniformly conducted throughout the Bengal Presidency.

That copies be sent to the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department and to the Inspector General of Hospitals of Her Majesty's British Forces.

That copies be sent to the Sanitary Commissions for Madras and Bombay, with a request that the Commission may be favored with their opinions on the subject of the analysis of water, as it appears desirable that uniformity of procedure should be adopted throughout British India, to admit of the results being compared and utilized.

That copies of the Minute and this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, in the Military Department, for information.

VACCINATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND IN THE BHURTPORE STATE.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, Simla, under date the 18th June 1864.

READ Endorsement from the Home Department, No. 379, dated 31st May, forwarding for consideration and orders a proposition from the Government of Bombay for re-organizing the Vaccine Department of that Presidency, and for increasing the travelling allowance of the Superintendents.

OBSERVATIONS.—It is proposed to abolish the six Native Deputy Superintendents of Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency, and from the saving thus effected to form an additional circle of vaccine operations under the superintendence of a European Medical Officer.

RESOLUTION.—As the measure is strongly supported by the Chief Civil and Military Authorities, the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve of its adoption, but much care is required in selecting the Superintendent, as, on his personal exertions, the interest he takes in the subject, and his powers of conciliating the Natives and overcoming their prejudices will entirely depend the success or failure of the operations.

This has been conclusively shown in the case of Dr. Pearson, in the North-West Provinces, and Dr. Mott, at Hyderabad. The latter Officer has written a very useful paper, detailing the method by which his exertions have been so successful. This communication, together with other letters on the subject, will be published by the Foreign Department for general information in the Supplement of the Gazette.

The Governor General in Council is disposed to attribute the reported failure of the Native Deputy Superintendents of the Bombay Presidency to the fact that they were all Sub-Assistant Surgeons, a class of men who would naturally prefer practising the profession to which they have been trained, and who are too highly educated for the less interesting and more mechanical duties of superintending vaccine operations.

It is found that Native Doctors make the best Native Superintendents, and where so employed, they should always receive an increased allowance of about Rs. 15 per mensem, to give them an interest in the work and pay for the keep of a pony.

The Governor General in Council does not concur in the recommendation to allow Native Writers to Superintendents. They have not been found necessary hitherto, and are not allowed elsewhere.

The addition of five Apprentices and five Assistant Vaccinators is sanctioned.

But His Excellency cannot admit the necessity or advantage of increasing the pay of all grades on the establishment from the Apprentice on Rs. 10 to the Head Vaccinator on Rs. 24. The pay of these men is already much higher than in other Presidencies, and any further increase would only tend to cause general dissatisfaction amongst the whole body of vaccinators in the country.

Nor is the Governor General in Council prepared to agree to the proposition to double the travelling allowance of Superintendents by raising the amount from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per diem.

The financial effect of the change sanctioned is as follows:—

PRESENT.	Rs.
Pay of 2 Deputy Superintendents at Rs. 200.	400
Pay of 4 Deputy Superintendents at Rs. 150	600
Total ...	1,000
PROPOSED.	Rs.
1 European Superintendent..................	500
5 Native Vaccinators at Rs. 14	70
5 Apprentices at Rs. 12.........................	60
Total ...	630

Saving effected, Rs. 370 per mensem.

From J. Mc'Clelland, Esq., Offg. Prinl. Inspr. Genl., Medical Dept., to Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B., Secy. to Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.,—(No. 102, dated 1st June 1864.)

In reply to your Office docket No. 179, dated 18th ultimo, forwarding for review the documents marginally noted, regarding vaccination in the Bhurtpore State during the year 1863-64, I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, that I agree with Colonel Elliot in thinking that the success which has attended vaccination is mainly due to the zealous and constant personal supervision exercised by Dr. Mott, and that the conciliatory measures adopted by him is owing the removal, to a considerable extent, of the prejudice against the operation entertained by Natives of the higher class. The increasing willingness to have their children vaccinated displayed last season, augurs well for the future, and it may be hoped that under Dr. Mott's influence, the greater portion of the State of Bhurtpore will, in a few years, be protected from small-pox. The small cost at which the good work has been carried out by Dr. Mott, is likewise deserving of remark, and clearly demonstrates that the allowance sanctioned to him a year ago as Superintendent of Vaccination in the Bhurtpore State, was well earned and wisely bestowed.

3. The documents are herewith returned, as requested.

From Lieut. Colonel E. K. Elliot, Offg. Govr. Genl.'s Agent, Rajpootana, to Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B., Secy. to Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., with the Govr. Genl.,—(No. 598—47 G, dated Aboo, 2nd May 1864.)

I have the honour to forward copies of letters with reference to vaccination in the State of Bhurtpore during the past vaccinating season, and I fully agree with Captain Carnel that the report is a very favourable one.

The total number vaccinated is 10,212, being 158 less than the preceding year; but this result was attained with one Vaccinator fewer than in the year 1862-63 and 1863-64; percentage of success is 78·48 as compared with 68·84, so that in reality nearly one-seventh more has been achieved than in the previous year.

The cost is also remarkably small being only a fraction over one anna per head for successful cases including superintendence.

Dr. Mott minutely details the measures which he has taken to secure this successful result, and the precautions used to secure the efficacy of the lymph by ordering that "only the best virous, taken from the most vigorous children, was to be made use of." The fact that during the past season the higher caste in Bhurtpoor have brught their children for the operation, is most significant, and augur well for the increased success of future years. The plan adopted by Dr. Mott to remove prejudice is undoubtedly the proper one and mainly to the efficient superintendence which he exercised over the Vaccinators, are the successful results, I think to be attributed.

It is most creditable to Dr. Mott that the results related were chiefly obtained through the agency of six Native Doctors and Dressers trained at Bhurtpore, only two Vaccinators having been supplied by the Superintendent of Vaccination, Agra. There is no plan, I consider, so likely to be efficacious as employing the Natives of a State, where they can be trained as Vaccinators. It ensures confidence in a far more marked degree than if strangers are employed.

Bhurtpore is far ahead of any Native State in Rajpootana, with respect to dispensaries and vaccination, and this I am inclined to attribute to the great care in superintendence and to the frequent presence of the Superintendent of Dispensaries and Vaccination in his district.

As I have said, I consider that great credit is due to Dr. Mott for the successful results which are detailed in the report.

From Captain W. Carnell, Officiating Political Agent, Bhurtpore, to Colonel E. K. Elliot, Officiating Agent, Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, Mount Aboo,—(dated 18th April 1864, No. 32—22 G.)

I have the honor to forward, in original, a report from Dr. Mott, Agency Surgeon, relating to vaccine operations in the Bhurtpore State during the season of 1863-64

The report would appear to be a very favorable one, and the results recorded, highly creditable to Dr. Mott and his Assistants, to whose industry and zeal he bears testimony.

No mention being made by Dr. Mott regarding the vaccinations of adults, I spoke to him on the subject, and learnt that it was most unusual to find a grown-up Native who had not had small-pox, and hence the omission in the report.

With reference to the concluding paragraph of the Report under notice, I find on enquiry that the small cost of vaccination in the Bhurtpore State, compared with other districts, is owing to the excellent arrangement instituted by Dr. Mott who, instead of incurring the expense of an extra establishment for the express duty, has utilized the staff of Native Doctors, Dressers, and others attached to dispensaries at Bhurtpore and in the district.

From Assistant Surgeon M. W. Mott, M. D., Agency Surgeon, to Captain W. Carnell, Officiating Political Agent, Bhurtpore,—(dated 15th April 1864.)

In accordance with instructions contained in letter No. 546, from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent of the Governor General for the State of Rajpootana, dated Simla, August 6th, 1863, I have the honour of submitting the following remarks relative to vaccine operations in Bhurtpore during the season 1862-64,

The vaccination season commenced about the middle of October, and closed at the latter end of March.

The Vaccinators under my superintendence were eight in number, being one less than during the previous season. The individual in question had not given satisfaction in 1862-63, and hence the motive for not employing him through the past season. Of the eight Vaccinators two were supplied on my application by the Superintendent of Vaccine, Agra Circle; while the remaining six consisted of Native Doctors and Dressers who had been carefully instructed at Bhurtpore in the principles and practices of Vaccination.

A small supply of vaccine lymph was obtained from the Superintendent of Vaccination at Simla. With this supply several healthy children were operated upon, of which two cases were successful, and from those vaccination was extended throughout the State. Every effort was made to propagate it with fresh lymph taken directly from the vaccine vesicle, and a good number of children were inoculated thus; but as a rule the people strongly object to the plan, and it was therefore never insisted upon. My desire being on all occasions to adopt conciliatory measures which alone can secure for vaccination a firm footing in the Native's mind. Nine-tenths of the operation at least have been performed with "crusts" and lymph preserved on glasses. In each case the virus was selected from amongst the most successful operations, and, as far as possible, this selection was made under my own eye. Stringent orders were given that on no account should the virus be taken from a child who had contracted illness of any kind during the progress of vaccination; only the best virus taken from the most vigorous children was to be made use of; lymph was always to be taken from vesicles on the morning of the eighth day, and from the observance of these points I attribute a larger percentage than usual of successful cases, the rate of which for October, November, December, and January being 83-77.

As in previous seasons, the system of vaccination was voluntary. Vaccinators were strictly enjoined not to force operations, to avoid harsh language, and whenever people raised objections, to remain satisfied in explaining to such unbelievers in as few and simple words as possible the advantages of vaccination. Vaccinators were also impressed with the necessity of doing their work well, and to be contented with a few cases calculated to ensure protection from small-pox, rather than, by slurring over their duties with the hope of producing large returns, to have a number of doubtful operations, which not only fail in protective power, but shake the people's faith in successful vaccination.

The average number of operations performed by each man was upwards of 1,200. Some, it is true, fell short of this number, while others, exceeded it, but all worked diligently, and the reason of two or three men being behind the rest was, that in various parts of the State the people were more prejudiced than elsewhere, and thus threw many difficulties in the Vaccinator's path.

From the middle of October to the beginning of March, I was constantly marching about the district, accompanied by an intelligent Vaccinator. Some 2,000 children were operated upon along the line of march, and it was very seldom that the Natives declined vaccination. Their willingness was greater than in the previous season, and when I couple this with the fact that this willingness was evinced by people of the higher castes, such as Brahmins, Bunneeas, Rajpoots, &c., I think there is much cause to be sanguine as to future result. To ensure perfect success, however, perseverance will be required, and it will be necessary for the Medical Officer at this station to devote himself heartily to the work each cold season; his presence inspires confidence, and he should show himself as much as possible among the people, whose faith in vaccination will increase in proportion to the interest he takes in their behalf, and the extent of supervision he keeps up over his staff of Vaccinators.

During the season many people have come into Camp bringing their children for vaccination, and on one occasion a Bunneeah's wife actually presented her child for this purpose. Altogether there is much to make me hope, the day is not very distant when the people will have thorough faith in vaccination, or that the majority, at any rate, will come forward, of their own accord, to secure the benefits offered to them and their offspring.

The following Abstract shows the number vaccinated and the success of the late season as compared with the Returns of the previous year:—

No. 1.

Season.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.	Rate per cent. of successful cases.
1862-63	7,138	1,566	1,664	10,368	68·84
1864-64	8,015	1,364	833	10,212	78·48

The Abstract appended, No. 2, indicates the number of operations in each month during the season, and also shows some particulars regarding sex, religion, ages, &c.

It will be noticed that the numbers in Abstract No. 1 show a slight falling off as compared with the total of 1862-63. The cause of this is two-fold, in the first place, the desire was to introduce vaccine operations as freely as possible amongst the higher castes of Natives, and as these people were less approachable than their humble brethren, much time was frequently occupied in securing a small number of cases; and secondly, the month of March was very unfavorable for vaccination, through the high temperature usually prevailing, or else the sudden alternations of heat and cold. These causes give rise to a large proportion of unsuccessful and doubtful cases, and fearing, especially in the city of Bhurtpore, that vaccination might become less popular in consequence of the excessive inflammation which attended some operations, it was thought better to bring the season to a close ten days earlier than in the previous year.

But the cold season of 1863-64, notwithstanding a slight falling off in the total numbers, has produced more succesful operations, and hence greater benefit to the people, than any of the three seasons preceding it. Moreover, vaccinations has not been limited to low caste Natives, but, as before mentioned, has been propagated among a fair number of the higher castes, and as the feeling of the population generally appears so much more favorable than heretofore, there is strong reason to believe that in one time one and all will be glad to avail themselves of the protective power of vaccination.

Another year I hope I may be in a position to report as to the decrease in deaths from smallpox, since the introduction of vaccination into Bhurtpore. At psesent I have no positive data to guide me, and so for the present refrain from further comment.

In conclusion I may observe that the cost of vaccination has been extremely small, and contrasts widely with that of the Agra Circle and other districts. Including the allowance granted to me, and presents made to deserving Vaccinators, the average cost during the last season is less than thirteen pie per head of the total number vaccinated, while the cost of each successful case amounts only to a fraction over one anna and four pie.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

A STRAW thrown up in the air is sufficient to enable us to decide as to the particular direction in which the breeze is blowing, and the very many rumours that are now prevalent in most military stations, having reference to the denuding of a station like Jhansie of European troops, when Scindiah grows more conceited and more morose to the British every year, followed up by the report that Peshawur is to lose two out of the three Cavalry regiments at present quartered there, almost persuade us into belief, that some very great pressure is being put in force by the Home Government on our Indian Executive.

Loth as we are to believe in rumours, it yet becomes us as caterers for the public, to bring to their notice these measures so fraught with danger to the State in order that free discussion may ensue on points which nearly affect us all.—*Mofussilite July* 12.

ANOTHER batch of General Orders has arrived, in which are published the results of no less than four more Courts Martial, assembled to try soldiers, for striking their superiors.

A private of the 90th Regiment has been sentenced to four years' penal servitude for striking a Serjeant of his regiment; another of the 101st Fusiliers, has got two years' imprisonment for striking his Serjeant Major; a third, of the 88th Regiment, for striking the Garrison Provost Serjeant, has been ordered fifty lashes, two years imprisonment, and to be discharged with ignominy; and a Gunner of the Artillery at Allahabad, for divers offences, amongst which are those of striking a Corporal and Serjeant also, besides using abusive language to the Sergeant Major of his battery, has been sentenced to penal servitude for five years.

It is not a fortnight since our contemporary, the *Englishman*, had a well written article, containing good advice to the men of H. M.'s Forces to beware in time. Cases of soldiers having used violence to their superiors have multiplied of late to such an extent, that we feel convinced the authorities will soon be inclined to make an example to check the evil, by carrying the law out to its full extent. The discipline of the army will demand it. Only a few years since three men suffered death on the parade ground in this station for crimes of really less magnitude than the majority of those, we have lately had to record. We should regret much to hear of any extreme measures having to be resorted to, and we therefore join in the cry of caution, and hope that any men who may be tempted to lift their hands against their superiors, will think, before they strike, of the consequences that may ensue.—*Id.*

WE have hitherto avoided all mention of the weather in our locality. Agra is proverbially a hot place, so hot that the fact of there being but one hotter has passed into a proverb. But this season Agra has surpassed itself. The heat has been something almost unbearable. And yet the station has been, as far as the European community is concerned, singularly free from disease. The natives in the city and in the jail, and in the neighbouring villages, have suffered much from fever of a typhoid form. If all accounts be true some hundreds have been carried off; whole families in many instances having been swept away. The Agra Jail, that prime source of all epidemic disease in this station, has lost some scores of its inmates, but by the judicious management of the medical gentleman in charge, the spread of typhoid fever was happily prevented. In the room in which we write, the thermometer, with all the usual appliances for making the climate tolerable, and after the files of the *Oudh Mail* and *Allahabad Observer* had been consigned to a small out-office in the compound, has ranged from 98 to 100 degrees. The most philosophic of men could hardly be expected to survive much greater heat.

The gallant 23rd R. W. F., than whom a more steady and abstemious body of men does not exist, have passed the fiery ordeal with credit. The Artillery company has also passed the season well.

On Sunday, the 10th, we welcomed our first shower of the regular (?) monsoon. It was heavy and prolonged. Yesterday we enjoyed another fall. And the heavy clouds now rolling over us, coupled with the constant distant murmur of "Heaven's dread artillery," betokens a continuance of rain. The price of grain, which had risen under the machinations of "those rascally bunneeahs," almost to famine racees, has fallen considerably, much to the relief of the poor creatures moving around us. The plough is at work. And the past dreadful month will be forgotten in a day or two, amidst general rejoicing and the prospect of prosperity.

We have reasons for thinking that the late setting in of "the rains," will be a preventive to cholera, which has visited this station so many consecutive seasons.—*Delhi Gazette, July* 12.

THE COMING MAN FOR INDIA.

(*From the Madras Times.*)

THE name Veerabogavasantarayan is possibly not quite so well known to the generality of Englishmen in India as is that of Lord Palmerston, but the gentleman who owns it has undoubtedly claims to our highest consideration and respect. As he is of pure and mild Hindoo origin, and his doings have not as yet found their way into the columns of the *Madras Times*, our readers will perhaps wonder what these claims can be, and for what possible reason Englishmen should be at all interested in the great unknown. The reason is very simple. In the year 1866, the gentleman of the above long name will be "Emperor of all the Indies," and has a very pretty rod in pickle for us low caste English. In fact, he is simply going to annihilate us and to give our carcases to the dogs and to the fowls of the air. So many great men have intended doing this sort of thing, but never done it, that Madrasees are not very likely to be disturbed by hearing of such horrible intentions, but will probably sleep as soundly to night as if cut-throats and fanatics had no existence. As however the coming man of 1866 is not a Mahomedan adventurer, but a Hindoo of divine origin, and as sedition in his behalf is being excited not in the old hot beds, Delhi and Oude, but in the peaceful agricultural Districts in the south of this Presidency. We hope to be excused for bringing before the public a story of apparently so old a pattern.

This Veerabogavasantarayan is supposed to be "very highly connected," and his birth is thus accounted for in the "communications" which are being publicly read out and interpreted every day to the ryots and towns-folk of Tinnevelly, Madura, and neighbouring Districts. Streeman Narasimma, Moorty, one of the persons of the Hindoo Trinity, "himself went and entered the womb of the faithful and beautiful wife of Jeyi Singh, Maharajah, descendant of Dharwa Rajah, and the ruler of Casmere, and has been accordingly born. The birth took place in January 1856, in a cave on the banks of the Godavery." It appears, therefore, that this god-man will only be ten years old when he performs his wondrous feats. Of course it is unnecessary to observe that there never lived such a person as "Jeyi Singh the ruler of Cashmere," but that is a small matter in the eyes of a native. He never cares to enter into particulars, or to sift evidence, and will be quite satisfied with what he hears if only he hear it from a fellow contryman, and if it square with his hopes and aspirations. The reason for a new Avatár is thus given. "The wicked people of this world are increased in number, the charities are reduced, the great and good men are not distinguished from the bad, and the distinction of cast is unobserved. The world has become entirely sinful, and therefore it cannot last." The only remedy for this is, as every one can see, an Avatar, resulting in the entire destruction of the British. We "wicked people" are settling in the presidency towns and on the hills in far too great numbers. We don't build tanks, because we find anicuts are more useful and we do not dole out rice and ghee to lazy Brahmins, because we are of opinion that they will become more healthy, wealthy, and wise, if they do a little work for their living. Hence "the charities are reduced." Again "great and good men are not distinguished from the bad," if by distinction is meant receiving money, for virtue is supposed to be its own reward, and to need no support at the hands of Government. So too caste is unobserved. This must be very trying to Brahmins, but they only are to be blamed, so long as they are content to live idly and show no mental superiority over the ignorant cultivator, they can hardly expect to be worshipped as they were formerly, when all were brave, industrious, and learned. It is hardly the fault of the "wicked English" that Ramasami has fallen off in his allegiance to Ayars and Mahajanums, but we are nevertheless held guilty of having brought about this state of things, and must answer for it with our lives. The circumstances under which we are to die are perfectly appalling. No mercy is to be shown us. We are not to be shot down and bayoneted, that would be far too good for us. But "some sinners will be destroyed by pestilential seasons and by enemies, some on account of their increased deceitfulness" (always perfidious Albion!) "by Ganadurghi Ammaul herself. Some will be consumed by a burning sensation in their bodies caused by smoke issuing out of the Kylassgherry mountains; some will die by witnessing the dance of the favorite girls of the gods." In some parts of India, tigers and snakes, in other parts rains and the "Mullighi." a sort of ring worm in the head, will do their deadly work. Whilst all this is going on, and whilst several inferior deities are busy maiming and slaying in the different Zillahs, "the foxes will howl and the kites and owls will cry out day and night; all the living creatures in the water will lament that they have been cast on shore." This is all bad enough but far worse things will come to pass. "A great noise as thus, Dana! Dana! will be heard from the mansion of the Sun. Siva's lock of hair will break away and fall to the earth. The goddess Lutchmi will shed tears, the god Veraragavau of Trivalloor will perspire, by which some people will perish. The females will swim, and blood will ooze from their eyes." And so on *ad nauseam*. This delightful history purports to have been written (from information received) by two sages, Chidambara Deechidar and Ramayoghi Iyar, after returning to their homes from the presence of divinity. To show their sanctity and complete immunity from all dangers, they tell the world how they were apprehended by, and escaped the clutches of, the rulers of this country, the Neechandalurs, or *people of the very vilest caste*. The "epistle" had been seen, and Britannia, had duly trembled in her throne. The sages were sent for and questioned. With the usual courage and straightforwardness of natives, they at once declared that "they only had written to it." This was of course too great impertience for the Doreis, who are proverbial for hating a direct answer, so they were at once tied up in front of two cannons and fired at. Each man caught the ball aimed at him in his hands, and coolly presented it to the gentlemen; both were therefore at once released as hopeless. At that moment "the great sages and hermits and the gods of the skies appeared," and cheered up the two worthies by saying, "*They* have treated you in this way, not knowing who you are. As the time of their destruction is drawing nigh they have become ignorant." Having shown what tremendous fellows they are, the sages proceed to bless all such enlightened Hindoos, whether Vishnaites or Sivaaites, as shall read in it! People of strong faith "will be successful in their prayers and obtain whatever they may pray for, they must place their belief in it." Lastly they bid people be charitable, and in a most simple and practical way, "They who shall bestow a pair of cloths and some money on those who may bring this epistle, as well as on those who may read it aloud, will find at their home a double portion of such gift." The audacity of this advertisement makes Professor Holloway appear a modest and retiring character, but nothing can be too strong for a native. The first epistle was followed by a second, but we will not weary our readers with any more nonsense. We will content ourselves with stating that the principal object of the second epistle seems to be to encourage belief in the first, to frighten sceptics, and to extort contributions in kind, or in cash, from the inhabitants of every town and village in the country. And in compliance with the expressed wishes of the "authors" these valuable works are now being published every where in the South to the great delight and admiration of all classes of people. Religious mendicants of a speculative turn of mind buy copies and earn a comfortable livelihood by "reading a portion" wherever they can collect a mob of idlers. If any refuse to contribute, they are forthwith cursed and abused in the filthiest language. Few have the courage to resist the importunities of these modern friars, and the new business is being pushed day by day into the remotest and most out of the way hamlets. The question, therefore, arises, what course ought to be adopted by the Magistracy? The acts done by the preachers of Veerabogavasantarayan constitute offences of various degress of heinousness, under what section of the Penal Code, if any, should they be attacked? It is doubtless good policy (in many instances) to shut the official eye to what is going on under the official nose, and to refrain from giving to any cause prominence and strength by making martyrs of its chief supporters. Many men of experience and judgment will say, that in the present instance nothing need be done, and that the little excitement which is being got up will in the course of time die a natural death. In a civilised country this advice would be perfectly sound, but we are not quite prepared to say the same of it when given with respect to the natives proper of India. If no steps be taken to stop the trade of the rascally "Sannasis" they will slowly and surely unsettle the minds of all our ryots. They have done much already and have still a couple of years before them. If, as is not unlikely, some stranger were to come forward in 1866 and declare himself to be the Hindoo Messiah and Prince, there cannot be the slightest doubt in the world but that thousands and thousands would flock round him, worship him, and do according to his bidding. What would that bidding be? It would be to massacre all officials who stood to their posts, and to set up a Hindoo monarchy. A little success at the onset, and it is impossible to say what might not be the consequences. It is very well to trust Jack Sepoy and point to him as our natural protector in the hour of need, but would he fight for us against a man whom he believed to be heaven-born and the long expected Hindoo Emperor. We are of opinion that too much ought not to be risked, and that the sedition which is kindling under us should be trodden out at once and for ever. We are not like more fortunate residents in the North, who have some seventy or eighty thousand British troops to defend them. We are left entirely to ourselves, and Southern natives so far from fearing our army do not at all believe in its existence. They have not seen a large body of English soldiers for more than half a century, and if they look at a newspaper put no faith in what it tells them. Why then should they be afraid? The great increase in the material prosperity of the country, is of course the best guarantee of our safety, and it is just possible that English troops are not much required in this Presidency, but it seems to us nevertheless that the Police and Magistracy ought to work together to thwart the plans of the present promoters of discontent.

This may easily enough be done. They are nearly all guilty of committing "cheating," "criminal intimidation," "extortion," or offences under section 508 of the Indian Penal Code, and might be punished accordingly. Were a few of them sent to work on the roads for a year or so, they and their mission would become objects of contempt, and the "communications" would very soon cease to circulate for want of people able to read them. Ought not then this punishment to be inflicted? Even if no harm be likely to accrue to Government, and no lives be likely to be lost in 1866, still the poor people whose interests Magistrates are bound to protect, are everywhere being robbed of their money; whilst the more foolish of them are beginning to leave off prudent habits in expectation of that impossible day, when no man shall have occasion to work for his bread, but a truly liberal Government shall feed all its faithful subjects without stint and without return.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 18TH.

Ross, Captain Deputy Judge Advocate General, P. D. A., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 18TH.

Ross, Captain Deputy Judge Advocate General, P. D. A., on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 18TH.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.,

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence. Lieutenant and Adjutant G. S. Stevens, 21st Regiment N. I., from 25th July, to 22nd September, 60 days on privilege leave.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 16th July.

The following orders are confirmed.

Dated 7th April 1864.—By Brigadier General F. Adams, C. B. nominating Captain Westropp, Staff Corps, on General Duty at Belgaum, to proceed to Kolapore on special duty at the public expense.

Dated 10th May 1864.—By the same officer directing the return of Captain Westropp, to Belgaum, at the public expense.

Staff Surgeon J. Ceerar, is appointed to the Medical charge of the general Depot and directed to join.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—The following appointments are made.

Lieutenant M. W. Stevens, to officiate as doing duty officer.

5th Regiment N. L. I.—Lieutenant R. A. C. Hunt, to be doing duty officer.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

Lieutenant W. H. J. Stafford, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, from 13th to 31st July; and Captain S. Cousens, 13th Regiment N.I., from 6th August, to 6th September, to proceed to Bombay on Medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe, on private affairs.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 18th July.

Mr. W. Roan Assistant Apothecary of the H. M.'s Steam Ship *Ferooz*, is to be transferred to the *Amberwitch*.

BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India, July 9.*)

Captain Osborn Morgan, 38th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is appointed Judicial Superintendent on the Railway within His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

Mr. Alfred James is appointed a 3rd Class Sub-Assistant in the Topographical Branch of the Survey Department, to fill a vacancy in the Chota Nagpore Division Survey, with effect from the 15th June 1864.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Francis Hardinge Tyrrell, of the 3rd Regiment, Madras Light Infantry for 18 months, under the new Regulations.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Late 25th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Oswald Menzies, (Bengal Staff Corps), to be Captain from the 31st May 1864, vice Captain R. Maxwell, retired.

SHIPPING.

WE have no Arrivals and Departures to announce.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Alicia*, W. Andrew bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Sattara*, W. Thomas, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Henry Fernie*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Atalanta*, for Persian Gulf.
Ship *Magnolia*, for London.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool ...	Cotton	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. p. t.
	Seeds............	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.
London	Cotton	Nominal.
	Seeds	
To Clyde		Nothing doing.
To Hull.............................		

THE unsatisfactory news received from England by last mail has caused an entire suspension of business, and scarcely a transaction of importance has taken place during the past week—vessels continue to clear out for Calcutta seeking, that being the only outlet for tonnage offering any chance of remunerative employment; but so many vessels are on the point of leaving or have sailed for that port that it is very doubtful if rates can be maintained. For another month business will be at a stand still with us on account of the rains; but after Cocoanut day an improvement is confidently expected to take place.

For Liverpool—Not a single transaction has taken place, and our quotations must be taken as quite nominal.

For London—Tonnage is much wanted; the vessels on the berth having completed their cargoes.

For Havre—There is nothing doing.

For Calcutta and back—Rs. 16 and port charges has been done—and to load from Calcutta to Hull—the *Carribean* 875 tons, has been chartered to load a full cargo of seeds at £4-0-0, and the *Dolbadren Castle*, 909 tons, gets Rs. 16 for a cargo of Rice, and 250 tons light freight at 14 cwt. to the ton weight, and Calcutta port charges.

From Calcutta to China—Business is reported to have taken place at Rs. 20 for Honkong or 23 for Shanghae.—*Bombay Saturday Review, July* 16.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Monday, 18th July 1864.

London.

Magnolia—202 packages cloves, 358 cwt, Mooljee Jawraz,

Robert Small—1 case skins, Remington & Co.; 209 pieces E. teeth, 221 cwt 3 qr 23 lbs, Tharabhoy Laduck & Co.; loose E. teeth, 1 cwt 2 qr 2 lbs, 161 pieces E. teeth, M. Huruckchund.

Yarra—31 pieces E. teeth, 20 cwt 1 qr 15 lbs, Premjee Damoder,

Liverpool.

Alsagar—50 bales wool, 150 cwt, Damjee Hunsraj & Co.

Arron—127 bales rags, 444½ cwt Vussonjee Lillathur,

Arundel—30 bales wool, 90 cwt, W. Nicol & Co.

Belle Isle—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, H. Classon & Co.

British Empire—600 bales cotton, 2,100 cwt, M. Pandoorung; 54 bales cotton, 189 cwt, Fulcher Cooper & Co.; 86 bales cotton, 301 cwt, Wookerda Velljee.

Castilian—200 bales wool, 225 cwt, Woomersy Govindjee.

Feronia—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt, Virjee Nursy & Co.; 6 bales cotton, 21 cwt, Kattyawar Trading Company Limited; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt, Dwarkadass Vasunjee & Co.

Floating Light—54 bales cotton, 189 cwt, Nusserwanjee Jehangirjee Wadia.

Gertrude—36 bales cotton, 126 cwt, Sullamon Mohmud.

Great Australia—11 bales cotton, 80½ cwt, Goculdass Tezpall; 150 bales cotton, 523 cwt, Jewraz Balloo.

Gustafa—2 bales cotton, 7 cwt, Jeathanund Chelaram; 50 bales coir yarn, 125 cwt, Veedha Madon.

King of Italy—6 bales cotton, 21 cwt, Goculdass Culliianjee.

Mistress of the Seas—222 bags surtecsee, 333 cwt, 28 bags linseed, 42 cwt, Nursy Mowjee; 300 bags linseed, 450 cwt, Ralli Brothers.

Sea King—65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt, Vellacott.

Thunderbolt—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt, H. N. Nanabhoy; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt, S. and N. Nanabhoy; 104 bales cotton, 364 cwt, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina & Co.

Victoria Cross—3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt, Rennie Scovel & Co.; ½ bale cotton, 1¾ cwt, Mugneeram Gungaram.

Havre.

Adelaide—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Sewjee Neusy & Co.

City of London—4 bales cotton, 14 cwt, Dyall Khimjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Kessowjee Jadowjee; 1 case chair, J. G. Sigg.

Hongkong.

Steamer *United Service*—7½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 71½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, P. and D. F. Cama & Co.; 17 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Fazul Mahomed Essa & Co.; 5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Eduljee Dadabhoy & Co.; 268 pieces E. teeth, 11 cwt 2 qr 15 lb, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 20 bundles E. teeth, 14 cwt 1 qr, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 2 boxes mango preserves and 4 packages mango pickle, P. and D. F. Cama & Co.; loose sandalwood, 410 cwt, Fazulbhoy Golam Hosen & Co.; 81 bundles sharkfins 25 cwt, 187 bundles fishmaws 57½, cwt, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy; 66 chests M. opium, 139 lbs each, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama & Co; 9 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Tarachund Ramchund; 61 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, David Sasson; 11 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Jeatha Callianjee; 22½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs., each, Cursetjee Bomonjee & Co.; 117 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina & Co.

Shanghai

Steamer *United Service*—1½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Ramchund Ruttonchund.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

	FOR LONDON.	
1083	Magnolia, Powell—Dr. Burjorjee.	(c. l. July 18.)
1136	Tasmania—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. July 18.)
794	Robert Small, Darke—Forbes & Co.	(c.l. June 1)
595	Yarra, Teasdale—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1466	Advance, Wyles—Stenhouse & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 17)
1261	Alsagar, Piterson—Martin, Young & Co.	(c. l. May 17)
719	Anna Dorothea, Vincent—Robinson & Co.	
1096	Arran, Martin—Macnee & Co.	(c. l. June 16)
1249	Arundel—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 30)
1180	Belle Isle, Webster—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c.l. May 23)
1547	Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. May 29)
1414	British Empire, Jones—M. Pandoorung.	(c. l. June 6)
1132	Caroline, Atheridge.	(c. l. May 20)
1250	Castilian, Welburn—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
998	City of Amoy, McMillan—F. Clark & Co.	(c.l. June 10)
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co.	(c. l. March 28)
1194	Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. May 28)
1250	Feronia, Hutchinson—Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. May 25)
849	Forest Queen, Roy—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. April 7)
1069	Forganhall, Wood—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. May 28)
848	Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co.	(c. l. June 2)
1660	Great Australia,—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
571	Gustavia, Palm—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. July 16)
1562	Harmonides,—Dady and Sorabjee.	(c. l. May 12)
1172	Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
893	J. Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 5)
1363	King of Italy, Browne—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.	
1194	Mataura, Steward—The Captain.	(c. l. May 23)
1745	Mistress of the Seas, Pain—R., Scovell & Co.	(c.l. July 12)
1312	Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—B. H. Cama.	
1071	Sea King—P. of W. S. Co. Limited.	(c. l. May 19)
1101	Shannon, Dunbar—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 13)
614	Sedberg, Robert—M. Pandoorung.	(c.l. May 28)
761	Sailor Prince, Camsey—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 16)
1193	Thunderbolt, Wetherell—O. S. O. Co.	(c. l. May 23)
1250	Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.	(c.l. May 30)
	FOR HAVRE.	
775	Adelaide, Richardson—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. July 11)
531	City of London, F. Finlay, Clark & Co.	(c.l. June 11)
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
875	Caribean, Robinson—Ewart Latham & Co.	
561	City of Edinburgh, Soden—W. and A. Graham & Co	
933	Colombo, Belcher—Lawrence & Co.	
769	Daphne, Foreman—Grey & Co.	
1198	Duleep Singh, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 14)
955	Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. July 14)
624	Fort William, Castle.	
1323	French Empire, Clark—Ewart Latham & Co.	
1197	Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1849	Henry Fernie, Page—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 18.)
560	Jehangeer, McDermot.	(c. l. July 1)
1220	King Arthur, Marshall—W. Nicol & Co.	
572	Krishna, Platts—Fulcher Cooper & Co.	
521	Morning Star, Taverner—Dossa Cirpall & Co.	
1160	Owangandy, Brown—E. Bates & Co.	
692	Ruby Castle, Sharp—Stoehr Priegar & Co.	
874	Tinto, McDougall—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
980	Southampton, Linstrong—Macnee & Co.	
1100	Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. J. and Sons.	
647	Tartar, Smith—Watson Bogle & Co.	

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FOR ZANZIBAR.
756 L' Aurore, Millar—The Captain.
FOR MUSCAT.
71 Shiraz, Nacoda—Hajee Aboola Noor Mahomed.
FOR JUNGBAR.
283 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassum Natha Sons.
FOR TUTICORIN.
491 Orixa, Emerson—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR MAULMAIN.
674 Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co.
655 Canada Belle, Henderson—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1050 Ocean Belle, Harrison—Cohen & Co.
FOR KURRACHEE.
364 Ann Jenkins, Barker—W. Nicol & Co.
192 Louisa, Hartnell—H. Mahomed Sedick (c. l. June 28)
453 Johanna, Hoster—A. H. Huschke & Co. (For sale.)
FOR COLOMBO.
436 Shallett, Willis—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 16)
1138 Sapoorjee Heerjee, Lindsay. (c. l. July 12)
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
368 Atalanta, Lostos.
[NOT FIXED.
549 Antipodes MacDonald,—Nasmyth & Co.
897 Alladin, Tinmouth—Ewart, Latham & Co.
952 Admiral, Smith—Lawrence & Co. (For sale.)
85 Alligator, Nacoda.
437 Ally Acbar Shaw, Caombo.
465 Amazon, Dannenberg—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.
983 Arabstan, Dawson—H. M. Sedick.
1118 Astronomer, Thomas—Roper, Price & Co.
1599 Assaye, Thomas—B. H. Cama.
982 Arran, Cummings—Ewart Latham & Co.
1600 Behar (s), Wright—P. & O. Co.
1255 British India, Pateling—J. S. Moore & Co.
1199 Baden, Slitphen—Wallace & Co.
303 Cama Family, Millar—B. H. Cama & Co.
716 Cameo, Lame—Coupland & Co.
1142 Catherine Ranken, McMillan—B. H. Cama.
315 Carioca, James—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
381 City of Palaces, Nacoda.
588 Comete, Dubren—Montalltard & Co.
1119 Contest, Amy—Lyon Brothers & Co.
862 Coronet, Coveney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1119 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
460 Carobel, Devereux—Farnham & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Webster—J. Clover & Co.
339 Empress of China, Dixon.
1047 Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell—A. H. Huschke & Co.
768 Ellen Maria, Hall—Wallace & Co.
654 Euretta, Jewson—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
967 Falkland, Muir.
364 Fatal Currim—H. M. Sedick.
375 Favorite, Renti.
819 Futtay Shaw Allum, Michael—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
477 Good Success, McGregor.
1451 Golden Dream, Brown,—Lawrence & Co.
1444 H. C. Kidston, Juiman—J. Clover, & Co.
1319 Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
912 India, Stewart—Remington & Co.
725 Kennington, Edwards—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1236 Lancastrian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers, & Co.
1009 Lloyds, Harris—Wallace & Co.
1175 Lydia Williams, Carr—W. Nicol & Co.
364 Marie Leonie—Joseph.
724 Morayshire, Penton—W. Nicol & Co.
517 Ningpo, Miners.
606 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
347 Rahamance, Nacoda—Damodhur Ragowjee
999 Remington, Pearson—Remington, & Co.
296 Rory O'Moore, Leach—C. & Manockjee. (For sale)
151 Romania, Cruikshank—P. of W. Ship. Co. L.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co. (For sale)
1031 Speedy, Dibbs.
965 Tiger, Ogg.
Tinile (s)
1151 Tyebjee,—S. Tyebjee & Co.
1511 Wasp, Story—Rustomjee Cowasjee.
1245 Western Empire,
535 Wellington, Ditchburn—Remington & Co.
647 Zemindar, Jones—W. Nicol & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼ to 2s. 1 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	226¼

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	190 pr. ct. pm.
AsiaticBankCorpn.	120	......	165 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	232 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	47 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	10 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	35 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	80 pr. ct. pm
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	140 pr. ct. pm [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	235 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
[illegible] Bank	[illegible]	12 do.	130 pr. ct. pm.
[illegible] of India	[illegible]	......	45 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	[illegible]	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank	[illegible]	......	2 per ct. pm.
[illegible] Indian Bank	[illegible]	......	6 per ct. pm.
[illegible] Peninsula London & China Bank	[illegible]	......	9 per ct. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	12 per ct. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	43 per ct. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	......	4 per ct. pm.
Alliance Bank	...	......	4 per ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 25,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,600 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 63,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 29,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,600	......	Rs. 3,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 2,500 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	......	Rs. 700 pm.
exandra Press Co. Limited (Madras).	500	......	Rs. 200 pm.
East India Press Co.	450	......	Rs. 320 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 5 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 350 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	... ..	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 64,000 pm. [pr. whole share
House and Land Investment Co.	900	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 60 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	900	......	Rs. 10 pm. par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 5,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 325 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 250 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 1,100 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	6 pr. ct. pm. par
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Co.	50	......	8 pr.ct.pm.nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Khandeish Farming Company	50	......	7 pr. ct. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	50	......	4½ pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan...	98
„ Loan 1835-36 ...	94½
„ Loan 1842-43 ...	
„ Loan 1854-55 ...	
New Five per Cent. Loan	105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...	114

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-6
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-6
Spanish Dollars	„ 210
Carolus	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 230
German Crowns	„ 211¼
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 222
Bar Silver	„ 106-2
Gold Leaf	„ 16-5

PRICES CURRENT 18th July 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 575 to 590
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„ 570 to 580
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„ 590 to 600
New Oomravuttee	„ 542 to 545
New Dharwar Sawgined	„ 630 to 635
New Barsee and Nuggur	„ 540 to 545
New Veeraval	„ 490 to 500
New Khandeish	„ 500 to 505
New Poratchee	„ 485 to 490
New Accote	„ 575 to 580
New Mangalore	„ 490 to 500
New Hinghunghat	„ 600 to 610

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,430 to 1440.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-12 to 6-14 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... „ 6-12 to 6-14
Gingellymixed (Black and White) „ 32 to 34.
„ 33 to 34.
Niger „ 27 to 28, Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honerable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	Do. do.
MANCHESTER	Do. do.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Three „ „	2s. 0d.	do.
Two „ „	1s. 11¾d.	do.
One „ „	1s. 11½d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per ct. per an.	
do. 9	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
4 do.	2s.		
3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.	
1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
On demand	1s. 11¼d.	do.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain	3 „
„ „ 6 „	5 „
„ „ 12 „	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 29th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s. 0d.	„
„ On demand		1s. 11¾d.	„
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	„
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11½d.	„

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ 5 „
„ „ 3 „ 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

Bombay, 18th July 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	2s.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. on Demand		do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
„ 4	do.	2s.	do.
„ 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„ 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
„ 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Demand		1s. 11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes		1s. 11d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays............10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
Sight	1s. 11¼d.	„
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-57 cts.	„
3 Do. Do.	„ 2-51 „	„
Sight	„ 2-46 „	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman. BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq.
. F. GRAY, Esq. KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight at	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee	
„	4	do.	2s. 0d.	„
„	3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
„	2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	„
„	1	do.	1s. 11½d.	„
„ On demand		do.	1s. 11¼d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 17th June 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon on being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)		at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
4	Do.	at 2s.	„
3	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
2	Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	„
1	Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11¼d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Board of Directors.
RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.—*Chairman.*
ANDREW GRANT, Esq. | SAMUEL L. ACLAND, Esq.
A. F. WALLACE, Esq. | COWASJEE JEHANGEER, Esq.
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq. | E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

THE Association advances money on the Deposit of Title Deeds of approved freehold or leasehold property in India, with or without regular mortgage.

Negociates Loans on Mortgage for long or short periods.

Makes advances on Stocks, Shares, and other approved Securities.

Effects the purchase and sale of Shares, Stocks, &c.

Receives money on deposit for brief or extended periods, on terms to be agreed upon.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight		at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee,
Do. „	at 3 „	at 2s. 0¼d.	„
Do. „	Demand	1s. 11¼d.	„
Do. Scotland „		1s. 11¼d.	„
Do. Ireland „		1s. 11¼d.	„

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight	3 „
Do. 6 „	4 „
Do. 12 „	5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

[illegible] INDIA BANK.
[illegible] ted with unlimited liability under Act No. XIX. [illegible] Legislative Council of India. [illegible] and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 [illegible] 250 each, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
[illegible]LADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq.—*Chairman.*
[illegible]URSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 „ „ 4 do. do.
Do. 6 „ „ 5 do. do.
Do. 12 „ „ 7 do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager.

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire-Office.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Accumulated Fund £2,233,927-17-7.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of premium.

Pucka-built and tiled bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th June 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858		£196,148
Do.	do. 1859	228,314
Do.	do. 1860	262,977
Do.	do. 1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL : £1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.
DIRECTORS. *Chairman.*	
Bernard Hall, Esq.,	Liverpool.
Deputy Chairman.	
Joseph Kitchen, Esq.	Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Bruce, Esq.,	London.
Directors.	
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Duckwoth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq.	Glasgow.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
George May, Esq.	London.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher, J. Thomas, Esq.	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe. Esq	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq	Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Secretary.	
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON :
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*
Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Edwin Gower, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	Alexander Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.	

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under :—

Bombay	Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta	Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hong-Kong	Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai	Messrs. DENT & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

5th March 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)
Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peck, Esq., (Peck Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared is intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to e Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire. Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.

Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.
JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
	James Wagstaff, Esq., London
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.	Barton Wood, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.	Henry Jump, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.,	Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under :—

Fire Premiums upwards of	£ 60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	„ 29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	„ 880,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	„ 20,000

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, Twists, &c., when they will submit for public competition, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Long-cloths, Dhoties, Lappetts, Chintz, &c.

80 Cases Oilmanstores comprising Tart Fruits, Pickles, Vinegar, Sauces, Mustard, Jams and Jellies, Hams, Cheese, Bacon, &c., &c.
51 Kegs Iron Rose Nails.
800 Dozens Soap.
50 Boxes of Cyder.
100 Pieces coloured Flannel.
On account of the concerned.
4 Bales Grey Shirting.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 19th July 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF LEAD PIPING.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms without reserve in small convenient lots to suit purchasers—

cwt.	qr.	lbs.	
150	2	11	Lead Piping ½ inch.
101	0	0	Ditto ¾ „
55	1	0	Ditto 1 „
307	3	11	

Bombay, 19th July 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c.

7 Cases containing Brass bound Railway Portmanteaus, Brussels Carpet Bags, Venetian do., Overland Trunks, Clamped Lawn Railway Portmanteaus, leather Portmanteaus, Clamped American Cloth do., American Cloth Bags, &c.

1 Case containing Lady's and Gentleman's Boots and Shoes.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Official Assignee. A Cow in Calf.

SALE OF SOORUNGEE AT VURNEGHADDY NEAR THE ISRAEL MOSQUE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public Auction in the Godown, and by order of Thucker Khutawo Deukurn, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Shaw Vummulchund Panachund :—

118 Potas or Bags of Soorungee.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MASTER MARINERS. SHIP OWNERS AND OTHERS.

An extensive Public Auction Sale of Government valuable new MARINE STORES, at the Marine Storekeeper's Office in the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay :—

On MONDAY the 1st, WEDNESDAY the 3rd, and on FRIDAY the 5th of August next, at 2 P. M. on each day, (and if necessary in the following Week on MONDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 8th and 10th of August next, at 2 P. M. on each day) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honored with instructions to sell by public Auction at the Marine Storekeeper's Office at the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, a large and extensive quantity of valuable new Marine Stores, comprises Copper Angle varying from 2 to 4 inches, Iron ditto from 1 to 2 in., ditto T. 4 and 2½ in., Iron Anchors for Wooden Stocks with rings from 5 to 45 cwts. each, ditto. ditto .with Shackles from 16 to 55 cwts. each, Anchors, Iron-fastened Wooden Stocks with Shackles from 7 to 18 cwt. each, Cast Iron Furnace Bars, Iron Bolts and Nuts from 1½ by ¼ to ⅛ by ⅜ in., Brass Rag Bolts from 4½ to 14 in., Copper Long ditto from ½ to 3 in. Yellow and Blue Light Buntin, Brass Casting, Iron Cable Chains from ⅛ to ½ in., and from 50 to 212 fathoms, Chain Rigging from ½ to 1 in., and from 50 to 150 fathoms, Half-round, Round and Square Iron from ⅛ to 8 in., Flat, Iron from ⅞ by ⅜ to 6 by 4 in., Old Iron, ditto Cable Chains Iron Deck Nails 7 in., ditto Spike ditto from 5 to 12 in., Copper, Boat, Deck, and Sheathing Nails, from ⅞ to 7 in., Brass and Copper Plates from ⅛ to ⅞ in., Iron Plates from 3 ft. by 2 ft. by ⅛ in., to 18 ft. by 7 ft. by 3-16th in., Europe White Paint, Copper Bent, and other Pipes, from 1½ to 4½ in., Iron and Lead Pipes from ⅜ to 3 in., Iron Rivets from ⅜ by ¼ to 1⅝ by ⅜ in., Iron Rivets snap-headed from ¼ by ⅜ to 1 by ⅞; Coils of Europe Breeching, Hawserlaid, Bolt, and Cable Rope from ⅞ to 12 in., Europe Tapered Rope of sizes, White Europe, and Messenger Coir Rope from 2½ to 10 in., 12 Screw Jacks, Iron Shackles for Anchors, Chain Cables and Moorings, Europe Bushed Sheaves, Malleable Iron ditto, Brass Sheets 1-32, to 1-16th in., Round, Square, Octagon Cast Steel from ¼ to 2¼ in., Flat Cast Steel from ½ by ¼ to 2 by ½ in., Flat Blister Steel from 2 by ½, 3 by ⅜ in., Cabin Stones, Iron Chain Cable, Swivels of sizes, Europe Iron Tacks of sizes, Iron Common, Galvanized, and Welded Thimbles of sizes, Block Tin, Brass Washers ⅜ to 2 in., Iron Washers of sizes, 6 Downton's Patent Water Closets, 40 cwt. Zinc, 6 Artificial Horizons, 181 Books of various descriptions, 8 Marine Barometers, 4 Barometers with Glass Tubes, Ship's Prismatic, Azimuth and Stand Compasses, Measuring Chains, Camera Obscura, Hygrometer, Gauld's Patent Brass Levels, Sextants, Sympiesometer, Theodolite and stand, old Copper, &c., &c.

Bombay, 16th July 1864.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A Shigram and Horse complete.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A large Size Iron Fire-proof Treasury Chest with Chubb's Lock and Duplicate Keys.
A first [illegible]
Vis-a-vi[illegible]
tains, P[illegible]
Super[illegible]
Plate[illegible]
lights c[illegible]
No. 5[illegible]

DINS[illegible]
S[illegible]

TO-[illegible]
Messrs [illegible]
Public [illegible]
1 C[illegible]
1 C[illegible]
Few[illegible]
200 [illegible]
40 [illegible]

AN AUCTION SALE OF AN INVOICE OF HANDSOME NEW PLATED CHANDELIERS, ARGAND AND WALL LAMPS, RICHLY CARVED BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE &c., AT THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S MILL, TARDEO.

On MONDAY the 25th, and TUESDAY the 26th instant (and if necessary following days), Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction, at the Hall of Manockjee Petit's Mill, Tardeo, an Invoice of Handsome Plated 8 and 6 lights new Chandeliers with Crystal cut Glass Drops and Plain Tulip Shades, Plated Hanging 8, 6, 5, and 4 lights Argand Chandeliers with Moons, Bottoms and Drops, Pairs of Single Argand Lamps, Wall Argand Lamps, Plated 1, 2, and 3 light Lanterns with Drops, Bronze Table Argand and Solar Wall Lamps, several Gross Cotton Wicks &c., handsome cut Hollow-Stem Glassware for 12 persons, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Sets, an Elegant Plated Epergne with Rich Glass Dish; Cruet, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Salvers, Tea and Butter Pots, Single, Treble and Chamber Candlesticks, Pairs of Oval Hotwater Curry Dishes, a Box of best Fruit Knives with Mother O'Pearl Handles, for 18 persons, Sets of Mappin's Cutlery, a Set of "Thread Pattern" Spoons and Forks for 12; and the furniture all Carved Blackwood, such as Conversation, Sofa, and Cleopatra Couches, Richly Carved Dining, Pier, and Round Tables with and without Marble Slabs, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, Whatnots, Side Boards, Screens Drawing-rooms, Priedieu, Easy and American Chairs, Sofa, Card and Writing Tables, Flower and Hat Stands, Engravings in Maple and in Gilt Frames, large and small Pier Glasses in Gilt Frames, Rich Figures under Glass Domes, Vases, Chinese Jars, and Table Ornaments, Rich Velvet Pile Carpets and Table Covers, several handsome 8 day Clocks by Rimell of London, showing the days of Week, and Months, strikes half our hone; Mechanical Music Bird under Glass Dome, Wardrobes, Presses, Richly Carved Blackwood and English Bedsteads, Bagatelle Tables, several Round Slabs, Dumb Waiters, Sets of Plated Mounted Double Harness, Child's Perambulators and many Miscellaneous Articles, &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property will be on view five days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just Landed.

A new light Landau Carriage, with Plated-mounted Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by J. and W. Wilson, of Glasgow.

A quantity of English-bottled Pale Ale, Bass's Bottled by J. J. Stone & Co.

1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.
Two Silver Watches by "Jones."
One Gold Hunting Watch by "James McCabe."
Few Sets of best Plated mounted Carriage Harness, Plated on German Silver.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th July 1864.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete	Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	500
Do. do. forming a pair if required	250
Do. do. do. do.	275
Do. do. with Opal	140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	110
Do. do. do. Emeralds	110
Do. do. do. and Ear do. and Diamonds	300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	250
Do. do. do. do.	200
Do. Necklets... ...Rs. 210, 170 and	90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from	Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen	Rs. 80 to 250

Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.
ALSO
Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.
SUNDRIES.
A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers
Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

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